THE Bombay Gazette AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,508. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY : TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1863. [Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

IS published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Local and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

Annual Subscription, Postage 10, *payable in advance.*
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Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to 27, Apollo Street, Bombay.
Letters for the publisher, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press* should be addressed to the Manager, 27, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.

A new Teak-built Ship KUTCH MERCHANT, 639 Tons, CHARLES ASHBY, Master. For Freight or Passage, apply to GOVINDJEE VIRJEE.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co's Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Islands of Greece to those of Venice. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their Passage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10*s.* per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees, from Alexandria to Trieste, *first class* £16. *second-class* £11 ; *children* under 10 years at *half fare* ; under 2 years *free*. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £5 10*s.* *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medows Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-ports viséd for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medows Street.

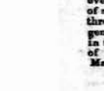
FOR KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) will despatch the S. S. GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, (800 Tons, 180 H. P.) Captain C. CALDER, as above with Mails, and Passengers 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents B. I. S. N. Co., Limited.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on board after the English Mail is signalled.

FOR SURAT.



THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TELEGRAPH, Captain SHERMAN, will be despatched to Surat on TUESDAY, the 17th inst., at 5 P.M.

For first-class Passage, apply to Messrs. MANOOKJEE LIMJEE & Co., below Messrs. LECKIE & Co., Rampart Row.

For Deck Passage and Freight, apply to the manager at the Steamer's office, Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 13th February 1863.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast-sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOMAS ELLIS, Commander, recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to KAVARJHANJE Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast-sailing first-class Steamship, MANCHESTER, C. W. MCDONALD, Commander, was lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers ; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 12 noon, positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram, Kalaparakwalla, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Manager.

Bombay, 17th February 1863.

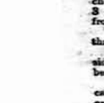
FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer, PHLOX, C. PUDDICOMBE, Commander, will start for the above Port, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to JAVERCHUND ATMARAM.

Bombay, 16th February 1863.

FOR SURAT.



THE new and well-known Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, L. DADOWE, Commander, will start for the above Port on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 17th February 1863.

KID GLOVES!!!

New Stock just received.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

Bombay, 30th December 1862.

THE NEW GLOVE!!!

Received this day a large stock of the

Casimir Gloves.

which are now universally worn in London and Paris, being equal in appearance, more durable, and softer than KID.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

Bombay, 30th December, 1862.

RELIEF FOR INFANTS IN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.—MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Forty Years, and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease ; and so pleasant, to that no child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the Name of BARCLAY and Sons, 95, Farringdon Street, London (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the recipe), are on the Stamp affixed to each Bottle. Price 2*s.* 9*d.* per Bottle. Sold by TREACHER & Co. and HOORE & Co., Bombay.

Notices.

NOTICE.—The Elphinstone Land and Press Company's Tug Steamer PEHLWAN, 70 tons, 60 H. P. not being at present required is available for to wing or other purposes. For particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that MRS. MARY GREW, Widow of the late Mr. F. GREW, has contracted to sell her Oart, known by the name of "Moogbhbat *alias* Chirmada Batt," with the House, Premises, and Out houses, with Cocoanut and other Trees, situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay, at Mahim ; the said Oart is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 538, and the said Premises is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 441, containing by admeasurement 4,673-3-9th square yards, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the North by the Oart of Dinnajee Luxmunjee, on the South and West by the Public passage, on the East by the Public Road. Any persons having claims upon the said Oart or Premises or any part thereof, by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to Mr. J. MACFARLANE, Solicitor for the purchasers, by a notice within 14 days from the date hereof, after which time the purchase will be completed and such claims will be treated as null and void.

Bombay, dated 9th February 1863.

RETURN BALL.

THE RETURN BALL to the Masons will take place in the TOWN HALL, on TUESDAY, the 24th instant. Subscription Rs. 20, entitling each subscriber to invite one Gentleman and two Ladies. Extra guests Rs. 10 each. Non-Masons only allowed to subscribe. Names of guests and subscriptions [to be sent to the undersigned as early as possible.

G. RYAN, *President.*
W. G. CORKE, *Secretary.*
J. H. BLAKEMAN, *Treasurer.*
C. LAKE,
T. WOOD,
S. WRIGHT,
T. D. HEWETT,
R. WALLACE,
W. G. KILLICK,
Members.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Directors of the above Company are prepared to distribute on and after the first day of March next, the realized assets of the Company amongst the Shareholders in accordance with the 57th Clause of the Deed of Settlement.

Dividends can only be paid to Registered Shareholders or their properly constituted Attorneys.

Shareholders who claim to be entitled, but whose names do not appear on the Register must at once apply to be registered to the undersigned at the Office of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

By order of the Directors of the B. S. N. Company,
NUSSERWANJEE BAHDURJEE.

Bombay, 31st January, 1863.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—The East Indian Railway Company having nearly completed the work for which their River Transport Flotilla was constructed, are prepared to accept Tenders for all or any portion of the same. It consists of eight Steamers built and engined by the firm of Messrs. Robt. Stephenson & Co., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne,—of five Steamers built or purchased in India,—of Eight Iron Barges, built in England by Messrs. Robt. Stephenson & Co., and Messrs. Vernon & Co., and of a large number of River Sailing Craft, Lighters built or purchased both in England and India.

Full particulars may be obtained of, and Tenders for the whole or any part, will be received up to the 1st May, 1863, by EDWARD PALMER, Esq., the Company's Agent at Calcutta, who is empowered to accept from time to time such tenders as may be considered satisfactory.

D. I. NOAD, Secretary.
Alderman's Walk, New Broad Street, E.C.,
London, 17th November, 1862.

COTTON CLEANING AND PRESSING MACHINE AGENCY.

MANCHESTER COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

GENERAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HUGH MASON, Ashton-under-Lyne, Cotton Spinner, Chairman.
JOHN CHEETHAM, Stalybridge, Cotton Spinner.
EDMUND ASHWORTH, Bolton, do.
THOMAS BARTON, Manchester, do.
JAMES BAYNES, Stockport, do.
THOMAS EGMOUT, Oldham, do.
E. C. HOWARD, Stockport, do.
THOMAS WOODS, Wigan, do.
HORACE WYATT, Stalybridge, do.
H. LITTLEDALE, Liverpool, Cotton Merchant.
FRED STEINER, Accrington, Turkey Red Dyer.
J. BUCKLEY, Ashton-under-Lyne, Cotton Spinner.
JOHN ASHWORTH, Bolton, do.
JOSIAH RADCLIFFE, Oldham, do.
JOHN WALKER, Bury, do.
WILLIAM WILD, Bury, do.
JOSEPH SCHOFIELD, Middleton, do.
JAMES BARLOW, Bolton, do.
JOSEPH THOMPSON, Manchester, do.
WRIGHT TURNER, Manchester, do.
THOS. MOSLEY, Manchester, Merchant.
WM. MORRIS, Manchester, Cotton Spinner.
WM. WANKLYN, Bury, do.
JOHN TAYLOR, Oldham, do.
J. F. CHEETHAM, Salybridge, do.

G. R. HAYWOOD, Secretary and Manager.

Important to Home and Foreign Governments, Cotton Companies, Capitalists, Merchants, and Cotton Growers.

THE Directors of the Manchester Cotton Company, Limited, are prepared to receive orders for the supply of all descriptions of the most improved Cotton-Gins, Hydraulic and Hand-Presses, Horse or Bullock-power Machines, Hand-Driving Wheels, and Agricultural Implements.

The experience and information acquired by the Directors will enable them to supply Machinery of the best construction, with the latest improvements and on the most economical terms.

The Directors will execute such orders on commission, and all Machinery will be inspected by the Company's Engineer prior to shipment or delivery.

G. R. HAYWOOD, Secretary and Manager.
1, Newall's Buildings, Manchester, 12th Dec., 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given, that MR. KURSONDASS MADHOWDASS has contracted to purchase all that Piece or Parcel of Hilly Ground situated at Malabar Hill, and commonly known as Dewdoongar, standing in the name of the late Ranjee Mayjee's, deceased, in the Books of the Collectorof Bombay, and bounded on the East by the public road, on the West partly by the property of Dhunjeebhoy Nusserwanjee Cama and partly by the property of Chimnasiljee Malsarej, on the South by the road leading to Mr. Connon's bungalow, and on the South by the property of Ruttonjee Roopjee and by the public road leading to Walkeshwer Temple. All persons having any claim upon the said Property or any interested in the above property are required to make the same known to the undersigned at his Office, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, within fourteen days from this date, otherwise the purchase will be completed, and any claim which may be preferred thereafter will be considered as waived.—Dated this 12th day of February, 1863.

VITYAJEE, Purchaser's Solicitor.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
LATE SUPREME COURT FILE.
EQUITY SIDE.

Ameena Bebee and Khudias Bebee.....*Plaintiffs.*
vs.
Futteh Bebee and others.....*Defendants.*
Futteh Bebee Widow and Executrix, &c.....*Plaintiff.*
vs.
Ameena Bebee and others.....*Defendants.*

PURSUANT to an order of the late Supreme Court made in these Causes, and dated the fifth day of June last. Notice is hereby given, that any Creditors or Persons (except Subbaghund Megraz, Jumnabaee daughter of Jean Bhoga, Nurrotum Nutroo, and Jeetanjee Sowranjee), having any claims or incumbrances against the Estates of the late Mahomed Ali bin Mahomed Hoossain Roghay, deceased, and Mahomed Ameer bin Mahomed Ali Roghay, deceased, respectively, are in person or by their Solicitors to come in and prove their debts or claims before GEORGE TAYLOR, Esq., the Master in Equity of the said Court, on or before the 28th day of February next, in default they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated, this 19th day of January, 1863.

(Signed) L. & S. L. ACLAND & PRENTIS,
Solicitors for the Plaintiffs in the first named Cause.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

MR. VINCENT having OPENED SCHOOL at No. 17, Meadow Street, (under Mr. Venayek Rao's Office) begs to notify to MR. MEARS' late Pupils that he is unable to accommodate all, and therefore is compelled to take the first that present themselves for admission.

BRITISH HOTEL.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their business, take this opportunity respectfully to offer their grateful acknowledgments to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, and Outstations, for the kind support and patronage bestowed upon them for the time they conducted their late Establishment, and at the same time to solicit the favor, that such of their supporters as have bills still left unsettled with them will oblige them with an early remittance to enable them to finally close the accounts.

PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co.
British Hotel, Lane, Fort, 1st Dec. 1862.

Houses, &c. to Let.

TO BE LET.—A small HOUSE, in Bake-house Lane, Fort. Apply to Messrs. LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

TO LET.—A new, commodious and airy House in Horaby Row, on the site of the old European General Hospital, suitable for a large office or family residence. Apply to JEWAJEE MANECKJEE on the premises.

Bombay, 28th December 1862.

THE LATE BOMBAY BANK PREMISES.—To Let, only a few Godowns on the ground floor.—Apply to Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Fort.

Bombay, 15th January 1863.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned beg to apprise their Customers, and the Public in general, that they have removed from No. 28 to No. 24, Medow Street, next door to TARAMEAH & Co.'s.

24, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—Property at Tuticorin, a most desirable plot of Ground suitable for erecting Screws, and the only available frontage to the Beach. For further particulars apply to O. SHAND & Co., Colombo.

FOR SALE.—On or about the 12th of March next, will be sold by Public Auction, with the Consent of the Trustees, the following Property belonging to the Estate of the late Rustomjee Nowrojee Adamson.

The Buildings and Land No. 8, situated on Bellasis Road Byculla.

Bungalow and Out Offices with the Ground No. 11.

For particulars, apply to

JEWUNBAEE, Executrix to the Estate.
The × Mark of
JEEWUNBAYE WIDOW.

Bombay, Race Course, 2nd Feb. 1863.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction at the Office of the Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners at 2 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 24th day of February instant, the whole of that piece of Ground, now forming the Khandia Tank, which is bounded on the North by the 2nd Duncan Road Lane, on the East by Goolam Mohideen Subedar Street, on the South by Khandia Tank Street, and on the West by Chimna Butcher Street, and contains by admeasurement 3,528 square yards or thereabouts, the same being property vested in the Municipal Commissioners for the Town and Island of Bombay.

CONDITION OF SALE.—The purchaser to clean and fill the Tank with approved material other than sweepings or filth up to the level of the road way on either side on or before the first day of June next, 1863.

Copy of plan and further information required may be obtained on application between 11 A.M., and 4 P.M., daily, (Sunday's excepted), at the Office of the undersigned.

CHARLES MORAN,
Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.

Hornby Row, Fort, 13th Feb. 1863.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the Property at Khandalla belonging to S. RAMSON, Esquire, consisting of Bungalows, Out-buildings, Stabling, Coach-house, and extensive Grounds, &c.

The Property which occupies about ten acres of ground is situated on the best site in the Station and commands views of the Railway Incline, the Ghaut range, Matheran, an extensive view of the Conkun, and is open to direct sea-breeze.

The Garden is well-stocked with trees, shrubs, and plants, and there is also a very productive kitchen garden, a good carriage drive runs from the Mail Road through the gardens, to the Bungalow, which is distant about one and-a-half miles from the Khandalla Railway Station, the Bombay Station, the half a mile from the Reversing Station on the Ghaut Incline, where all trains will stop.

The Property will be sold with the Bungalows furnished or unfurnished, a list of the furniture, and all information may be obtained, and a plan of the Property seen on application to Mr. DADABHOY COWASJEE, General Broker, &c., 29, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE BY AUCTION OF A VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE PROPERTY situated in the CANTONMENT OF WELLINGTON, NEILGHERRIES.

W. E. SCHMIDT,

will offer for Sale BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, WELLINGTON, on FRIDAY the 27th MARCH 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, a substantially built House (with furniture) Out Offices, and Grounds. At present occupied by Captain Newell, H.M. 56th Regiment. The House is built throughout of the best burnt brick, chunam, and teak ;—on the Ground floor, it contains a Drawing and Dining Room, Bed Room, Dressing and Bath Room, Kitchen and pantry ; on the Upper floor there are Bed Rooms and Bath Rooms. The Office comprises Coach House, Stabling for 4 Horses, Godowns, Servants quarters, Cowhouse, &c. also a bachelor's quarters.

There is a capital VEGETABLE and FLOWER GARDEN and a stream of water through the Garden.

The Title Deeds and a List of the Furniture can be seen on reference to W. E. Schmidt, and a descriptive account of the property can be obtained on reference to Messrs. Cowasjee & Co. and BERTIE BROTHERS, Bangalore ; Messrs. MCDOWELL & Co., Madras ; and Messrs W. NICOL & Co. Bombay.

Terms of Sale and other particulars will appear in Handbills.

FOR SALE.—EX-PALE OR YELLOW BAR Soap, at Rupees one per Bar.

MCCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM, of Pianoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by ROBERT COCKS & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor, Napoleon III.

Bombay Gazette Office.

PIANOS FOR SALE OR HIRE.—First-rate Pianos can be had at Mr. MCCOMBIE and WRIGHT'S, either on sale or hire.

Wheatstone's Concertinas, of the best quality, for sale, also beautifully got-up German ones, at moderate prices.

Piano Hammer and Damper Cloth.

Kohler's Band Instruments, of the best quality, always on hand.

Metal Flutes, Electro-plated, very superior, also Wooden ones, with Pearl and German Silver Keys.

Gilman's Stores, of all kinds, always on hand.

A situation for a Band Master required.

MCCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

A FEW CHUBBS' PATENT WROUGHT IRON STRONG HOLDFAST FIRE RESISTING SAFES, of sizes, some of them of the largest sizes ever imported, suited for Banks and other public Companies. To be seen opposite Messrs. Graham & Co.'s Office Premises. Apply to HORMUSJEE BOMANJEE at Messrs. B. & A. Hormusjee.

COPPER PLATE PRESS FOR SALE.—A NEW IRON COPPER PLATE PRESS, with Heater, Jigger, Printing, Blanketing, Ink, Frenkfort Black, Strong and Middle Burnt Oil, Whitening, Dabber, Leather, and Canvas, &c. For price, apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS —FOR SALE.—

Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand but in good condition.
INK, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR SALE—A small high pressure STEAM ENGINE, of 7 Horse Power, with Boiler and Fittings complete, the Engine and Boiler is nearly new.

Apply to A. ARIEL, Gun and Pistol Maker, from Edinburgh, in front of the Bombay Spinning Company's Cotton Mills, Tardeo.

FOR SALE.—Just received a few PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS of the Neilgherries, Coonoor, and Wellington. Also a few of the Hill Tribes, such as Kotas, Korumbas, and Todas, men and females.

A few copies of Sir Charles Trevelyan. Apply to Jewajee Ruttonjee Sons, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—PATENT ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT. A light and permanent roofing, impervious to rain, and can be used either alone, or under Tiles Metal, or other Roofing.

Also,
Improved Patent Sheathing Felt. Apply to
LYON BROTHERS & Co.

Insurances, &c.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON AND EDINBURGH.—ESTABLISHED 1809.—Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.—SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000 *Sterling.*—ACCUMULATED AND INVESTED FUNDS £1,374,000

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Company insures against Fire nearly every description of Property in all parts of the world, at the lowest rates of Premium corresponding to each risk.

Insurances for Seven Years charged for Six only.

Losses settled with promptitude and liberality.

As an instance of the standing of the Company, it may be mentioned that the sum of £1,374,000 is now accumulated, and invested in Government and other securities.

The undersigned have been appointed the Company's Agents, and are empowered to issue Policies on the most favourable terms, and to settle any claims that may arise.

W. NICOL & Co.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE;
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1720, FOR INSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDISE, AND VESSELS IN PORT,
FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

FOR RATES OF PREMIUM and full particulars apply to the undersigned, who are authorized to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £2000,000.

FIRE Premiums for year 1858.....£196,148

Do.	do.	1859.....	228,314
Do.	do.	1860.....	262,977
Do.	do.	1861.....	292,402

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c. &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 14th October 1860.

STRANGERS going to GAYNOR'S HOTEL should order the Buggy-wallah to drive to the Police Office, Fort, which is close to

Charge, Rs. 25 per month.
Including plunge and shower Baths, as also morning papers.

Books, etc. for Sale.

NOW PUBLISHED,
In one handsome vol., cloth, containing upwards of 800 pages
THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION
OF
THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1863.

PRICE—*Per Copy, Rs.* 6, *Cash ; Rs.* 7, *Credit.*

The ALMANACK will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom, direct, if required, at Rs. 8 per copy, Cash.

N. B.—The ALMANACK can be sent by post to any part of India for SIX ANNAS, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing, the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 7-8-0, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage unless a previous remittance be made, or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1863."—We have received a copy of this work from the office of the *Bombay Gazette.* This is the 14th annual publication, and is in many respects a step in advance of its predecessors, independently of its position in time. We have here many books in one. There is first book of 73 pages about the Calendar, containing a great deal of information general and special, concering the times and the seasons. Then there is a book of Tables. Then a volume of Financial Statements. Then an English Directory. Then the Acts of the Legislative Council of India. But it were better for us to stop at the outset, and not attempt an enumeration of the multifarious particulars concerning which this Almanack offers us information. The Tide Tables in the present issue, are said to be most reliable, having been specially prepared. In a word this publication has been got up with exceeding care ; and it seems to be all that merchants, military men, Government officials and others could reasonably wish.—*Bombay Guardian, Jan.* 3.

ALMANACK.—We have to acknowledge the "Bombay Almanack" and the "*Times of India* Calendar and Directory," for 1863. Both these volumes are identical, except the outside, and the advertisements. As regards exterior, the former belonging to the *Bombay Gazette* press, has in our opinion the advantage ; preserving as it does the modest, unassuming, yet pretty cloth stamp, the gilt elephant and howdah, of our youth ; while the *Times of India* has broken out into a gorgeous but ungraceful blue and green, slovenly glaring gilt capitals. Our alphabet is the ugliest in the world, and should be rigidly supressed whenever ornament is in view.

Turning to the interior we find the same information which is given annually, but with considerable improvements. The tides are given with much scientific detail, and we understand with greater accuracy than was formerly attained. The Calendar for the nineteenth century is introduced—an ingenious piece of calculation which we have not followed as yet. The Army List is entirely in a new form, with a complete Index in large type. Another great improvement over the *Times of India* Directory of last year is that of placing the names of the particular subject instead of that of the book, at the head of the page, which assists reference.—*Poona Observer, Jan.* 1.

THE "BOMBAY ALMANACK."—If there's one thing more than another commendable to a mercantile and busy people, it is punctuality ; but apart from its issue on the promised day, the book under review bears in itself, inherent proofs of the most complete compilation—well-bound, excellently printed, and containing under of the most varied nature, the *Bombay Almanack and Directory* proclaims itself to all, a Work of Reference absolutely necessary to Indian (and especially *Bombay*) squirearchs. If you go in for chronology there are the "Cycles" to instruct you ; if for astronomical revelations, the principal elements of the solar system and the newly-discovered telescopic planets between Mars and Jupiter. A noticeable feature is the Tide Tables, prepared from practical observations in the Harbour.

There is a capital VISITER'S LIST and FLOWER GARDEN and a stream of water through the Garden.

The Title Deeds and a List of the Furniture can be seen on reference to W. E. Schmidt, and a descriptive account of the property can be obtained on reference to Messrs. Cowasjee & Co. and BERTIE BROTHERS, Bangalore ; Messrs. MCDOWELL & Co., Madras ; and Messrs W. NICOL & Co. Bombay.

Terms of Sale and other particulars will appear in Handbills.

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TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS —FOR SALE.—

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FOR SALE.—Just received a few PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS of the Neilgherries, Coonoor, and Wellington. Also a few of the Hill Tribes, such as Kotas, Korumbas, and Todas, men and females.

A few copies of Sir Charles Trevelyan. Apply to Jewajee Ruttonjee Sons, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—PATENT ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT. A light and permanent roofing, impervious to rain, and can be used either alone, or under Tiles Metal, or other Roofing.

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Improved Patent Sheathing Felt. Apply to
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AN ACCOUNT OF MALCOLM PAIT, MAHABLESHWUR ; WITH A MAP.
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THE TURF, VIEWED IN ITS RELATIONS WITH THE HORSE, & HORSE-BREEDING, IN INDIA.
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FOR SALE.

A GUIDE TO MAHABULESHWAR, containing an account of Malcolm Pait, by the late Dr. JAS. MURRAY. With a Coloured Map and two Poems by the Revd. G. L. FENTON.—Price Rs. 2.

NOTICE.—SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR 1863 are now falling due, and will be thankfully received. The names of all those who do not pay up before the 31st March will be struck out of our lists, as we cannot supply to any one unless payments are made in advance.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS,
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "BEHAR."

	Rs.	A.
The Queen Maries : a romance of Holyrood. By G. P. R. James	4	8
The Works of Thomas Hood, Vols. 6 and 7 concluding the series	9	0
Poetical Works of Thomas Moore. With illustrations, by Keeley Halswelle	5	12
A General Gazetteer, or compendious Geographical dictionary ; containing descriptions of every country in the known world, &c. By R. Brookes, M.D. Revised and corrected by A. G. Findlay, F.R.G.S.	8	0
Horse Warranty : a plain and comprehensive Guide to the various points to be noted, showing which are essential, and which are unimportant. By *Vet.*	2	12
Howitt's Rural Life of England	5	12
Half Hours with the Bible ; or the Children's Scripture Story Book, &c. Illustrated. By author of "Happy Sundays."	3	12
The Cause of Success ; or four heads to furnish. By A. L. O. E.	2	0
Early Ballads, illustrative of history, traditions, and romantic legends of England	3	12
Our untitled nobility. By John Tillotson	3	12
Reminiscences of Captain Gronow, formerly of the Grenadier Guards, &c. Related by himself	6	12
The Common Sense Philosopher in town and country. By author of "Recreations of a Country Parson."	6	12
The Foggy Night at Offord : a Christmas Gift for the Lancashire Fund. By Mrs. Henry Wood	2	4
East Lynne. By Mrs. Henry Wood	4	8
The Channings. By ditto	4	8
Life in Dixies's Land ; or South in Secession time	1	8
No Name. By Wilkie Collins. 2 vols.	29	12
The Bampton Lectures. A critical History of Free Thought in reference to the Christian Religion. Eight Lectures preached before the University of Oxford in 1862. By C. Wordsworth, M.A.	12	0
A pocket Dictionary of the French and English Languages. By Leon Contanseau	3	12
Thalatta or the Great Commoner a political romance.	6	12
The Logodaby Legends ; or mirth and marvels. By T. Ingoldsby	3	12
Driftwood, Seaweed, and Fallen Leaves. 2 vols. By Revd. J. Gumming, D.D.	15	12
The Life and Drum : or, would be a Soldier. By L. Wraxall	5	12
The Cook's Guide, and Housekeeper's and Butler's assistant. By Charles Elmé Francatelli	3	12
Professor Huxley's Lectures to Working Men	2	0
Science elucidative of Scripture and not antagonistic to it. By J. B. Young, formerly Professor of Mathematics in the Queen's College	3	12
The Bentley Ballads. From Bentley's Miscellany	3	12
Danes, Saxons

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Tuesday, 17th February 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 15/16.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1d. to 2s. 11/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d. to 2s. 13/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	218 per $100

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 per ct.	[ex divd.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	93 ex divd.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	4 Prem.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	2 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	15 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	80 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	125 prem.
Mercantile Bank	1,000	4½ do.	75 prem.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 22,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co	2,700	390 do.	Rs. 6,250 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 250 dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co	6,000	225 per share	Rs4,800 p.sh.pm
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	per ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20-shs on	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co	5,000	1,000 per share.	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Manockji Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co	550	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co	2,500	450 Rs. p. share.	Rs.75 to 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co	1,500	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Jafur Aloo Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Ditto.
Coorla Spinning Co	5,000	.....	Ditto.
Bombay S. N. Co.	500	32 per share	Rs. 100 per sh.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs 16,000.
Throttle Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 30o disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	96
" Loan 1835-36	94½
" Loan 1842-43	
" Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	104½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	112

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4½
Bank of England Notes	" 10-3
Spanish Dollars	" 240
Carolus	" 290
Mexican Dollars	" 225
German Crowns	" 213
Five Franc Pieces	" 205
Bar Silver	" 106½ to 106¾
Gold Leaf	" 16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 17s. 6d. to £4 10s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£3 0s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£3 10s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£3 0s. 0d.
To China	No enquiry.
To Clyde	
To Hull	
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (14th February 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba:	Per candy.
Old Broach, ready	Rs. 410 to 415
Old Surat	" 415 to 420
Old Dholleru, and Bhownuggur	" 415 to 425
New Commuttee	" 425 to 426
Old Comptah	" 426 to 428
Old Dharwar Sawginned	" 535 to 540
New Barsee, and Nuggur	" 420 to 422
New Veraval	" 430 to 432
New Khandeish	" 415 to 417
Old Pornikee	" 375 to 380
New Accote	" 428 to 450
Old Mangalore	" 380 to 385

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,520 to 1,525.

SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ...at Rs. 6-5 to 6-6 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat " 7-4 to 7-6
Gingelly mixed (Black " and White) " 32 to 33
Niger " 37 to 38
" 27 to 28

CALCUTTA MARKET REPORT.

(From the Englishman's Weekly Mail, Feb. 4.)

CORRECTED UP TO 6 P. M. SATURDAY, 7TH FEB.

SINCE the departure of the out-going mail on the 4th, *viâ* Bombay, we are in receipt of additional public telegraphic news from England, *viâ* Galle, up to the 17th January, our own special telegrams being up to a later hour of the same date. The S. S. *Simla*, with the mails from England to the 10th January, left Galle for this port on the evening of the 4th instant, and will, in all likelihood, arrive at her moorings in the river on the 11th or 12th instant.

PRODUCE MARKET.—Not much change to report in this market since our last, stocks moderate.

IMPORT MARKET.—The improvement which we noticed on the 4th instant still continues, and our quotations show a great advance on those of the mail of 22nd ultimo. Advices from the markets of the interior continue good, stocks being reported as much reduced and the retail dealers as willing to pay the advance on prices. Our market derives support also from the great diminution in exports from Great Britain.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.—Since our last there has been a fair amount of business done in shares, and favourite stock has somewhat advanced. Bengal Bank shares have been placed at 8,550, and 7,40 is now demanded for Bonded Warehouse shares. The Docking Company have declared a dividend of Rs. 50 per share for the past half year, and the stock is in demand at 1,300. Assam stock is dull at 490. Bengal Tea have been placed to some extent at 60 per cent. premium. East India and Central Assams maintain our full quotations. Coal shares are in fair request, and the Beerbhoom Coal Company are to hold an extraordinary Meeting on the 9th instant, having for its object the increase of their capital by the issue of new scrip for two lacs of rupees. Steam Tug shares have advanced, and it is rumoured some additional issue of shares at par will be made, probably divided among present shareholders. We quote the price at 910. Printing Company's stock has recovered its fall, and East Indian Railway scrip has advanced to 225. India Generals and other Inland Steam Companies' shares are dull at quotations.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—There has been a slight advance in the value of government stock chiefly caused by favourable advices from London. Local speculators have also put up the 4 per cent. under a rumour that the government would shortly pay off that loan.

MONEY MARKET.—There is no change in the value of money. On short loans it can be obtained below Bank of Bengal rates. But for 60-day loans and the discount of trade bills the quoted rates are maintained. The following is the report of the Bank of Bengal for week ending 4th February, 1863 :—

LIABILITIES.

Proprietors' Capital paid up	...	1,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	...	16,69,982 9 1
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	...Rs. 3,91,38,223 5 11	4,17,88,865 15 2
Do. Do. at Branches	26,50,642 10 1	
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	...	1,81,68,202 1 0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	...	3,55,346 9 7
Bank Notes Outstanding	...	19,12,719 0 0
Sundries	...	4,52,358 8 4
Total, Rs.	...	7,53,18,163 11 2

ASSETS.

Government Securities, Investment No. 1, Loans on Govt. Securities at Head Office and Branches	...	15,78,953 4 2
Accounts of Credit on do., do.,	...	1,05,91,112 12 3
Mercantile Bills Discounted at do.,	...	2,67,604 12 9
Dead Stock do., do.,	...	83,13,774 1 4
Bullion do., do.,	...	2,07,933 13 10
Stamps, do., do.,	...	8,668 4 9
Bankers' Balances,	...	2,18,190 2 8
Sundries,	...	7,27,436 1 1
Total, Rs....		2,24,42,673 5 10
Treasury Reserve in Coin at Head Office, Rs. 2,84,26,661 3 8		
Do. Do. at Branches,... 11,23,124 10 1		
		2,45,46,785 13 9
Do. invested in Govt. Securities and claims against Govt.,	...	87,11,562 1 5
		3,32,60,347 15 2
Bank's Reserve in Notes at Head Office,	...	93,11,850 0 0
Do. in Silver do.,	...	72,74,861 4 5
		1,55,86,711 4 5
Bank's Reserve in Notes at Branches,	...	8,44,450 0 0
Do. in Silver do.,	...	31,93,981 1 9
		40,38,431 1 9
Total, Rs...		1,96,15,142 6 2
		7,53,18,163 11 2

EXCHANGE.—The demand for bills reported by the Bombay mail has been maintained, but the banks being free sellers of rather large amounts, the rates have been slightly advanced. Bank bills on London may, therefore, be quoted at from 2-0⅛ to 2-01 1/16 firm. Credit bills have sold at from 2-01 1/16 to 2-0⅜ and Documentary at from 2-0⅛ to 2-015/16. On France we hear of no change in rates since our last report. We hear of no sales of any importance on China; the rate is quoted at 220. On Mauritius 30 and 60 days' sight bills have sold at from 51 to 51⅛.

FREIGHTS.—For London and Liverpool transactions are limited, but very high rates are paid; vessels arrive in small numbers and find ready employment, the disengaged tonnage is in consequence very inconsiderable. For China several vessels have been chartered at higher rates; for Colombo more demand exists at 3 and 3½ mans and 40 to over mans rupees. Shortline 5 large business has been done principally in Country vessels to arrive, and unusually high rates paid; four vessels have been chartered for Batavia to carry rice. The following charters have been fixed since last mail :—*Joseph Holmes* A. to arrive, for Boston at 5/20. *Texian Star*, A. on her return from Colombo to load at Bassein for Batavia or China at 90 cents per picul; *Texan Star* A. cargo of rice for Colombo at Rs. 1-10 per bag; *Yarra*, A. Rs. 11 per bag, and *Tetama* at 1-12 per bag; *Punjab* to arrive at 2-7; *Countess of Elgin* at 2-10 per bag; the Bremen Ship *Armin* 1029 tons has been sold for Rs. 100,000 clear of commissions, also the *Chevalier*, A. 502 tons for Rs. 50,000. The Steamer *Penang* has been engaged at Rs. 50,000 for Galle and back in place of the French Steamer *Erymanthe* which vessel broke down on her outward passage.

EXPORTS.

INDIGO.—We have no change to report in our market, only two sales having been held since our last report, at which the good and desirable kind sold freely and at fully previous rates.

SUGAR.—We have no alteration of importance to notice in respect of this staple, and the business done for this mail in all kinds has been small. No sales of vacuum pan have taken place. Purchases of Benares kinds are being made for Bombay and the Gulfs, as usual at previous rates. The new crop of date is arriving and several parcels of Gurpatta have changed hands at Rs. 9, to 9-4, per md., prices considered too high to admit of operations for England. In new Dullorahs, some purchases have been made by refiners at Rs. 5-8 to 6-8, who are waiting for further arrivals. Stock 10,000 bags.

Exports from 1st to 31st January, 1863 :—

To N. America	4,017 cwt.
Bombay	27,002 "

SALTPETRE.—The demand for England and America continues good and prices are firm at Rs. 8 to 8-4 for 5 per cents. Some purchases have been made for the China market at very high rates. Stocks are estimated at present at about 2,500 bags.

Exports as above :—

To Great Britain	31,767 mds.
France	728 "
North America	17,608 "

RICE.—A very extensive business has been done in this staple for the present mail. Fine sifted table is quiet, no fresh contracts having been entered into, nor is the demand for England active. A sudden demand has sprung up for Java, and large orders are in course of execution for that port at Rs. 2-4 to 2-6. Moonghee is firm at Rs. 1-8 to 1-9. Ballam continues in active request, and shipments to China, Colombo, and Mauritius are in course of progress to a large extent at prices varying from Rs. 1-4 to 1-8.

Exports as above :—

To Great Britain	1,77,783 mds.
N. America	4,253 "
France	15,809 "
Mauritius	1,55,442 "
Bombay	81,628 "

RAW SILK.—Our market is very firm and prices ruling high, buyers do not shew much inclination to operate; business for the outgoing mail has been therefore confined to a limited extent. Our quotations for first class European filatures are Rs. 19 to 20, and Rs. 17 to 18-8 for second class ditto. Native Silks are selling at Rs. 15 to 17-8.

Exports as above :—

To Great Britain	667 cwt.

SILK PIECE GOODS.—The demand for silk corahs continues fair and about ten to eleven thousand pieces have found buyers since our last at former prices. Stocks have considerably decreased and are estimated at about 10,000 pieces. In colored goods, we have noticed no business worth exporting.

Exports as above :—

	Corahs.	C. & B.	Tussers.
To Great Britain, 17,952 pcs.	584	12	

JUTE.—The enquiry for this fibre has been brisk and large quantities are in course of shipment. Prices have advanced fully 1 Rupee per bale, good picked parcels being worth to-day Rs. 21 to 22 per bale.

Exports as above :—

To Great Britain	1,68,432 cwt.
France	2,957 "
N. America	3,171 "
Bombay	7,330 "

SHELLAC.—Prices looking up, demand good, market barely supplied.

LAC DYE.—Good sorts in fair demand.

Exports as above :—

	Shell Lac.	Lac Dye.
To Great Britain	4,655 cwt.	1,052
France	55 "	0
N. America	61 "	0

OIL SEEDS.—A steady business has been done in Linseed at firm rates for both England, and America. Good bold Patna factory cleaned, is worth to-day Rs. 3-14 to 4. Greek qualities are selling at Rs. 3-8 to 10. Rape seed is somewhat higher, present rates being quoted at Rs. 3-10 to 3-12 for good and 3-8 to 3-9 for ordinary qualities.

Exports as above :—

	Linseed.
To Great Britain	1,14,439 cwt.
France	5,866 "
North America	50,863 "

CASTOR OIL.—In fair request several parcels sold at old prices.

Exports as above :—

To Great Britain	4,158 cwt.
France	917 "
N. America	151 "

HIDES.—Demand slightly falien, but a small quantity of desirable kips available finds purchasers at former quotations.

Exports as above :—

To Great Britain	Cow Hides	3,66,237 pcs.
	Buffalo do	1,513 "
	Calf Skins	2,700 "
	Kid do.	7,183 "
	Goat do.	12,855 "
France	Cow Hides	6,083 "
N. America	Do.	2,700 "

GUNNY BAGS.—A moderate business doing for United States at Rs. 16 to Rs. 16-8 per 100 for the small size, weighing 400lbs. per 250 pieces. For Bombay a limited demand.

Exports as above :—

To N. America	8,78,330 pcs.

CUTCH.—Nothing new.

Exports as above :—

To Great Britain	490 cwts.
France	3 "

SAFFLOWER.—Some parcels of good qualities have been bought at Rs. 30 to 30-8, in consequence of favourable advices from England.

Exports as above :—

To Great Britain	340 cwt.
France	53 "

OPIUM.—The second Government sale of the season was held at the Exchange Hall on Wednesday, the 4th February 1863, of which the following are the results :—

	Chests.	Fluctuation.	Average.	Proceeds.
Patna	1800	1430 to 1490	1456-2-7	27,09,225
Benares	1440	1360 to 1400	1391-8-2	20,03,325
STOCK IN GODOWN, 4TH FEB., 1863.				
Patna			1890 chests.	
Benares			1440 "	
Total			3,330 chests.	

Exports as above :—	
To China	3,484 chests.
Singapore	411 "
Penang	122 "
Total	4,017 "

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0⅜d.	do.
" 3 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
" 2 do.	2s.	0⅝d.	do.
" 1 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
on demand	2s.	0⅞d.	do.
On Scotland do.	1s.	11½d.	do.
On Ireland do.			
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.	1s.	11½d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order*," and to state distinctly the names and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realised, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On receiving Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 15th January 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000)
RESERVE FUND—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14, *Rue Bergère, Paris.*

Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Réunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :—

On London 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	per Rp.
3 Do. Do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
On Demand	1s.	11½d.	"
On France 6 months' sight	fcs.	2-57	cts.
3 Do. Do.	"	2-54	"
On Demand	"	2-51	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent, per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 1st February 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0⅜d.	"
" 3 do.	2s.	0½d.	"
" 2 do.	2s.	0⅝d.	"
" 1 do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
On demand	2s.	0⅞d.	"
On Scotland do.	1s.	11½d.	"
On Ireland do.			
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	1s.	11½d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months ..... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 19th Jan. 1863. Acting Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers, } The Bank of England.
} The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies
at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz. :—

6 month's sight (not under £50) at	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
4 Do. at	2s.	0⅞d.	"
3 Do. at	2s.	0⅞d.	"
2 Do. at	2s.	0⅞d.	"
1 Do. at	2s.	0⅞d.	"
Sight at	2s.	0d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3	per cent.
Do.	6	do. 5 "
Do.	12	do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have this day opened an Agency of the Bank at Rangoon for the transaction of General Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

December 19th, 1862.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMBALLA, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURG, and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LACS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, (LIMITED,) is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments :—

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches).

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	
" 4 months' sight	2s.	0⅜d.	
" 3 months' sight	2s.	0½d.	
" 2 months' sight	2s.	0⅝d.	
" 1 month's sight	2s.	0¾d.	
" On demand	2s.		
On Scotland } On Ireland } Circular Notes	1s.	11½d.	

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Account to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited); or order, and the letter enclosing them should state distinctly the Name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

PURSES.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of thes everal Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Letters are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its branches.

For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 23rd January 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto	2s.	0⅜d.	do.
Ditto at 3 ditto	2s.	0½d.	do.
Ditto at 2 ditto	2s.	0⅝d.	do.
Ditto at 1 ditto	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Ditto sight ditto	1s.	11½d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business .....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays .....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 31st January 1863. Manage.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING,
IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
AMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of, Octoms, Bombay.
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
LONDON.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) "The Albany."

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts on London or Liverpool at the following rates of Exchange :—

At 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	2s.	0⅜d.	do.
3 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
2 do.	2s.	0⅝d.	do.
1 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
On demand	1s.	11½d.	do.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a Lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per ann.

do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do.
do.	1	do.	do.	3	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER,
Rampart Row, 20th January 1863. Manager.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Feb. 15	Telegraph (s)	Shepherd	Surat 14 Feb.
" 16	J. J. Dunsmüler	Bourdè	Mahée 31 Jan.
	Elphinstone (s)	Lowe	Surat 15 Feb.
	Mohideen Bux	Nacoda	Calicut 4 Jan.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Feb. 16	Victoria (s)	Nacoda	Surat.
	Maharaj (s)	Kidder	Kurrachee.
	Lafayette	Nacoda	Aden, &c.
	Futtay Sultan	Nacoda	Joods.
	Carnac (s)	VanWullen	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Telegraph*, from Surat.—Assistant Surgeon A. M. Rogers; Mr. T. Clarke; and several natives.
Per Steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, from Surat.—128 natives.
Per Brig *Mohideen Bux*, from Calicut.—12 Natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Victoria*, to Surat.—Captain Hancock; Major and Mrs. Barr; Meer Syad Allumkhan; Mr. Cowasjee Coovarjee; Mr. Rustomjee Hormasjee; Mr. and Miss Good; Miss Williams and 180 natives.
Per Steamer *Maharaj*, to Kurrachee.—Mr. C. S.

when the truth has been treacherously attacked from a quarter whence an attack was least to be expected, and simply on this account the most dangerous, they have come valiantly to its defence. We shall now give one or two illustrations from the articles to which we refer: it would be difficult to give extracts, in consequence of the amount of verbal Hebrew criticism contained in them. Colenso, quoting Exodus xii. 21-28 (the institution of the Passover, p. 54) assumes that all the acts enumerated there had to be performed on one single day, the very day on which the Israelites actually went out of Egypt; and then inquires:—"How could the order to keep the Passover have been conveyed, with its minutest particulars to each *individual* household in this vast community in one day—rather in twelve hours—since Moses received the command on the very same day on which they were to kill the Passover at eve?" Let us give a specimen of the Bishop's logic here, before we give the Jewish writer's reply:—"Remembering, as I do, the confusion in my own household of thirty or forty persons, when once we were obliged to fly at dead of night—having been roused from our beds with a false alarm, that an invading Zulu force had entered the colony, had evaded the English troops sent to meet them, and was making its way direct for our station, killing right and left as it came along, I do not hesitate to declare this statement to be utterly incredible and impossible." The Jewish writer replies:—

"But where is it said that the command concerning the Passover was given on the 14th day of the first month? *Certainly not in the sacred text.* Therein we read (xii. 2, 3): 'And the Eternal spake unto Moses and Aaron in the land of Egypt saying: This month shall be unto you the beginning of months; it shall be the first month of the year to you. Speak ye unto all the congregation of Israel, saying: In the *tenth* day of this month they shall take to them every man a lamb for the house of their fathers.' From this it is clear that the command must have been given to Moses some time between the first and the ninth of the month. Whichever day it was, there was abundant time for the elders (v. 21) to convey the order to the people, which, as is known to every Biblical scholar, formed an organised body, presided over by the heads of the families, and these again by the chiefs of the tribes. If it is, moreover, considered, that previous events must have prepared them for the final issue of this struggle, it is but natural to suppose that special arrangements had been made before-hand to meet such an emergency."

The 9th Chap. of the Bishop's book is taken up with a discussion intended to disprove what was never stated in the Pentateuch. Misled by the Anglican version, which several times translates the Hebrew words *Chamushim* and *Tzeba* by 'armed,' and 'army' respectively, he starts a series of objections to show that neither the one nor the other could have been the case with the Israelites at the time. The Jewish writer proves by an admirable specimen of philological criticism that neither of the words ever necessarily mean 'armed' or 'army': that the former means 'equipped' and the latter 'an organized body.'

The Zulu Kaffir was horrified at the following statement, and the Bishop *therefore* founds on it an objection to the divine origin of the Pentateuch:—"If a man smite his servant, or his maid, with a rod, and he die under his hand, he shall be surely punished. Notwithstanding, if he continue a day or two, he shall not be punished; for he is his money." The Zulu and the Bishop both thought that God sanctioned the cruelty involved in the injunction, that if the ill-used slave survived his master's ill-usage a day or two, his death should not be punished. The Jewish writer observes:—

"No doubt, had the Law permitted the master, as the passage quoted by the Bishop implies, to smite, or rather chastise his slave with any instrument, or rod, as the text says, that fell into his hands, and only punished the perpetrator for the slave's death by a fine as the text before us seems to imply, remitting this fine or punishment altogether in the event of the slave not expiring under the blows of his master—there would be just reason to doubt the Divine origin of such a law. But is the sense given in this passage according to the Anglican version borne out by the original text? Certainly not. We shall now give the proper rendering of these two verses, and confidently appeal for its accuracy to every Hebrew scholar—nay to Bishop Colenso himself. The correct translation of this passage is (we shall, in order to facilitate the comparison, print in italics the words in which the rendering of the Authorised version was mistaken): 'And if a man smite his servant or his maid-servant with *the* rod, and he die under his hand; he shall surely be *avenged*. Notwithstanding, if he continue a day or two, he shall not be *avenged*; for he is his money.' Now from this it is clear that the chastising rod of which the lawgiver speaks was not *a*, that is, any rod, or in fact any instrument arbitrarily taken up, whether fit for such a purpose or not, but *the* rod, that is, the cane appropriated for this purpose, and sanctioned by law and usage. It is evident that the use of any other instrument save *the* rod was in itself an illegal act. But, continues the lawgiver, even if the master should employ the proper instrument for the chastisement of his slave, yet, if the latter die under his hand, the act must be considered as premeditated, and consequently as murder; since the instrument in itself, without any such premeditation, would not produce death. In this case, we are informed, that death is not to be punished by a fine or some other expiation, but avenged—*i.e.* by retribution—life for life. In this case the slayer was to be put to death. But if he does not die under the hand of his master, as he did not chastise the slave with a murderous instrument, the slayer shall not be put to death, for the slave is his money; and as it is against the interest of a master to destroy his property, the presumption is that he only wished to inflict a reasonable chastisement, which accidentally resulted in death, and therefore should not be considered as murder, leaving it open to the authorities to enact laws suitable to such cases"

Another ground of objection for the Bishop is, that the account of the Exodus cannot be historical, because such a vast multitude as the Israelites are represented to have been could not for forty years have found water, pasture, wood in a desert. He takes the Hebrew word *Midbar* to mean necessarily a barren desert. The Jewish writer explains it as follows:

"*Midbar* is derived from the root *Dabar*, meaning to arrange, to lead, to drive. When referring to the arrangement of thoughts and their utterance—i.e., to their succession to each other in words, we translate the verb by 'to speak,' in which sense it occurs hundreds of times in the Bible. When used substantively, as *Deber*, it means 'driving or sweeping away,' and we render it 'pestilence;' when used with the formative *M* in *Midbar*, it denotes the place to which something, generally herds and flocks are led for the purpose of pasture; in this sense it is allied to the German 'treiben,' the English 'drive,' the German 'trift' (pasture-ground), and the English turf. This analogy will become evident when we bear in mind that, closely allied in meaning with *Dabar*, is the root *Durab*, or rather is identical with it as preserved in the word *Durban*, meaning the instrument employed to stimulate an ox to go on—*i.e.*, to drive him on. From this it is clear that there is nothing in the root of this word or in its derivatives in any way associated with the idea of a desert or barrenness. The idea which it conveyed to the Hebrew mind was simply that of pasture ground, probably akin to our common, or, perhaps better, what is called sheep-walk in thinly-inhabited regions, such as Australia. Indeed, the pasture-grounds of the desert are distinctly mentioned in the Bible. Thus, Joel (i. 19, and again ii. 22) speaks of the pastures of the desert *Noth Midbar* in connection with cattle, in such a manner as to show clearly that these were the usual parture-grounds of herds and flocks. The Psalmist, too (lxv. 13), refers to the herbage of the pasture-grounds of the desert *Noth Midbar* in connection with flocks. By this we do not mean that *Midbar* does not sometimes also designate desert places, but not because they are barren, but because they are uncultivated and uninhabited, akin to our own 'wilderness.' When we, therefore, meet with this word we must look to the context to see whether it means pasture-ground or desert. We shall have to refer to this important distinction, which our readers will do well to bear in mind."

We regret that we are obliged to give the Hebrew words in English characters, which cannot be satisfactorily done. This Geographical argument is handled in a masterly style by the Jewish writer. We cannot bring ourselves to spoil it by extracts. And we must beg our readers not to suppose that we have done any justice to the articles in the above brief notice of them. They are really a valuable contribution to the criticism and literature of the Bible. And, as we have said above, they are not only satisfactory in themselves, but also as one of the many indications, or undeveloped promises now so widely furnished of good things to come, and near at hand, for the Jewish people. The Jews form a very wealthy and influential portion of the citizens of London; and no portion of the citizens is more loyal. They have been the most liberal and charitable, in proportion to their numbers, of any class in London towards the Lancashire sufferers. The British Crown has delighted to honor them. We say it with pride that no city contains comparatively a more wealthy, intelligent, enterprising, benevolent, loyal Jewish community than our own. Bombay can boast of a David Sassoon, who has built a Synagogue for his own people, and numerous princely mansions for the members of his family, which are all ornaments to the city. He has endowed a Reformatory and Industrial Institution, which is one of the most important and useful institutions in this city. He has, by his spirit and enterprise as a merchant, done as much as any other that can be named to form the commercial character and extend the commercial fame of this city. He has provided for the erection and endowment of a General Hospital in Poona. We might mention many other of his noble acts, if it were necessary. His sons have visited England, and his grandsons are at English Universities. He is the man whom the British Crown should delight to honor. He, his sons, and grand-sons have the wealth, the intelligence, the public spirit, the loyalty which would make any honor conferred by the British Crown sit well upon them. We believe, that with their immense wealth and influence in the East, his family are yet to perform an important part in the return of the Jews to the land of their fathers.

We are instructed by the all-wise Lawgiver that rulers are given to be "a terror to evil-doers." All questions of criminal jurisprudence should have this end in view, and be discussed in conformity to it. The question—what is to be done with our criminals, is being forced upon the attention of the Home Government in a way which must attract its notice. First of all, the citizens of London find that they can not go unarmed through the streets of London after dark for fear of being garotted. The same state of things has spread itself to all the important towns in England and Scotland. It is found, moreover, that almost all the garotters are ticket-of-leave men—men who, but for that institution, would have been for many years to come suffering the penalty of former crimes. Everywhere throughout the country there has been aroused a spirit of indignation against that system, and the whole question of criminal punishments has been opened up and publicly discussed. There can be no doubt that in the public horror, excited to a high pitch many years ago by the records of cruelty furnished by the prison and penal settlement systems, we lost sight of the great end in view "the terror to evil doers"—the benefit to society—which is the first duty of a Government in considering this question. We have thought only of what is likely to soften the heart of the criminal himself, and have lost sight of the still more important point, what will render crime most revolting to the community; what will make evil doing a terror to all. The consequence has been that crime has increased alarmingly of late years in England. It is no terror to the outcasts of London to know that they will be comfortably housed and fed for a time in one of our jails; and that instead of exposure and toil they will have comfortable protection and light labour: that, when honest, industrious citizens are compelled to work on in all weathers, they will be kept carefully under cover and protected from the vicissitudes of the changeful climate of Britain. They have no character to lose, no position to abandon: the only question with them is the animal one of physical comfort. If this be true of those who have not previously been convicted of crime, it is doubly true of those who have been the inmates of our jails. Not to speak of the evils resulting from bad companionship caused by the want of a proper classification of offenders, the high condition of food, the comfortable housing and careful regimen of the jail, make them feel the discomforts of a return to their miserable homes more unbearable, and tend to make them less reckless of crime with its attendant comforts! In former days we went to the extreme of severity. Forgery, theft and other crimes were punished by the gallows. Then came a change and we have gone to the other extreme. There remains nothing of punishment but the fact that the offenders are not allowed to go *where* they will. A Home Contemporary observes on this subject:—

"Our old prisons were pulled down; new ones were erected,—roomy, airy, comfortably warmed, scrupulously clean; in short, palaces as compared not only with the former lock-ups, but with the houses of many of our hard-working and orderly population whose scanty earnings a deduction had to be made to provide warm and comfortable abodes for our scoundrels. The prison diet, too, was revolutionized. Dinners such as few of our artizans could command, in amount and nutriciousness, was provided day by day for the inmates of our jails. They were invited to eat, drink, and be merry. And orderly population of labour, a combination delightful and fascinating in the eyes of the vagabond. The tread-mill was abolished; it savoured of the old-fashioned principle of severity, and demanded too great exertion for the ease of those about whom the nation was so careful. A little labour,—just as much as might give an appetite for dinner,—was thought best. Transportation beyond seas, with long years of work in a penal colony, was a barbarity not to be throught of, and so abolished; and penal servitude at home,—which means, as we have said, a clean and comfortable room to one's self, an abundant table, and work almost at one's own making, with occasional smoking parties, games when the weather is fine, and an additional pudding on Sabbath,—was put in its room, with this additional attraction, that good conduct, properly conducted himself well,—that is, provided he behaved quietly in eating, drinking, and doing little besides, as any other animal would in like circumstances,—his period of servitude would be shortened, and at mid term or so he would be restored to society in the character of a ticket of leave man. The thing has exploded itself. We have now had the most satisfactory evidence, after a trial of ten years, that those who went in criminals have come out criminals: fat and sleek in body, but with all the old passions in the soul refreshed by their enforced rest, and ready with increased energy of both body and mind to recommence their old operations upon society, with no dissuasive save the terrors of a return to good living and comfortable apartments."

The Government of 1853 passed an act of Parliament legalizing the giving of tickets-of-leave to convicts under sentence of transportation, and the substituting fixed periods of penal servitude for the former sentence of seven and ten years transportation. This was a colonial practice, but the colonial safeguard was neglected—the supervision by the police of the liberated convict. This gave rise to a panic on the part of the public when they realized the fact that thousands of convicts were about to be liberated before the expiry of their sentence. In consequence of this panic a committee of the House of Commons was appointed to inquire into the working of the Act of 1853. The Committee recommended that in future convicts liberated on ticket-of-leave should report themselves to the police of their localities. This recommendation has been entirely neglected and it is no wonder that the present appalling prevalence of crime should be the result. In 1861, there was an increase in committals of burglary of 41 per cent; housebreaking, 56 per cent; robberies and assaults, and robberies by persons armed, in company, 31 per cent. No improvement has taken place in 1862. Our newspapers teem with the records of crime,—horrible crimes committed on the slightest provocation.

We have been accused of advocating the leniency system towards criminals, because we said that the Europeans in our jails ought to be educated and trained during their sojourn in them so as to give them a horror of crime. But we would have them feel at the same time that the jail is a place of punishment. We would educate them, and give them books to read, because we believe that we must affect the mind and heart if we would affect the course of life. But they should at the same time be under strict discipline and feel that they are wrong-doers, who are being punished for their crimes. In another column will be found an account of convict life at Portland which shews to what lengths the pampering system is carried in our jails at home. In addition to this we add here an extract from the letter of "A Ticket-of-Leave man" shewing the state of things prevailing in Dartmoor prison:—

"When I reached Dartmoor, from Millbank Penitentiary, I was put into an association ward, containing upwards of ninety prisoners. In the evenings the noise of this place resembled that of a low taproom; and though without drink ables timulants, they had stimulants of another kind having very dangerous tendencies. In one corner might have been seen an 'old hand' instructing a youngster how to excel in pugilistic encounter; in another quiet recess a 'greenhorn' was trying his hand at a 'light-fingered' experiment; while a third was being instructed in the latest and most approved mode of garotting. In various parts of the ward loquacious 'old lags' were 'spinning yarns' to admiring groupes, who were drinking in the information the others were so well able to communicate in regard to their experience and adventures in housebreaking, lock and pocket-picking, and the scientific use of the bludgeon or life-preserver on their victims or the police. In every direction might have been heard, in common conversation, such oaths, curses, and imprecations as I never heard before. I assure you, Sir, my blood has run cold when, having no other place to go to, I have been compelled to sit and overhear things which would have shocked all but the most abandoned villains. At first I boldly reproved their wickedness, and argued with those who seemed most open to conviction in regard to the sin of rapine and wrong; but I was soon voted 'a nuisance,' and accordingly was compelled to refrain from interference. In writing to my relatives at this time I stated what sort of place I was located in; and the result was, I received a severe rebuke from the Governor, who told me he did not believe my statement, for he was sure the officers would put an end to this state of things if they existed. But, as regards the power of the warders in the circumstances described, I conceive it to be impossible that, with only one in a large ward, and he often occupied in an adjoining room serving out clothes, &c., to the men, there can be the requisite supervision. The chief means by is to put an end to the association wards; and of late, owing to there being a reduction in the number of convicts at that station, these wards have been partially given up. When I succeeded, after a few weeks, in getting removed to a separate confinement prison, the relief I experienced in having a cell to myself was great indeed. Though there is an immense amount of wickedness in the separate confinement wards, yet it is more under control, and the corrupting tendencies of association are greatly lessened; but even in these the Dartmoor system of discipline is discreditably lax and imperfect. Several hundreds of the convicts are employed in agricultural operations on the prison lands. There are from forty to fifty in each gang, under the immediate charge of a warder; and there, too, the association existing is most injurious on the younger offenders. As the nature of the work requires that the workmen be a good deal scattered at times, one officer cannot be always cognizant of all the actions of those under his charge. The misconduct of these is sometimes very flagrant. Some months ago it was a very common thing to see two ruffians stripped to the trousers fighting a pitched battle, which lasted for considerable part of an hour. They had their seconds and backers, while betting—in tobacco—went on briskly on all hands. In few instances did the officers interfere; for indeed in certain respects mob law prevails to such an extent that the officers dare not perform their duty in some cases. Very recently a warder named Rose, who gave evidence against several determined characters, had his skull laid open by a blow from a spade in consequence of what he had done."

Such is the system that has been carried on in our prisons for the past ten years, and under which instead of schools of discipline, and places of punishment, they have become the nurseries of crime. The sudden irruption of garotters, their combination, and cool daring have aroused attention to the whole subject of prison discipline, and we trust that the interest will be kept up until the more efficient system take the place of that which has been now tried for ten years and has been found so miserably wanting. "We do not see why our criminal population," says a home contemporary, should not be turned to more account as regards the rough work of the empire at large. At home we have harbours of refuge and coast defences to build; and in India highways, bridges, and railroads are much needed; and the thews and sinews of our convicts could not surely be better employed than in helping to execute these works. On the Continent they would be yoked in gangs and made to do these services for the State.

"In truth, for years back we have been proceeding upon a wrong idea as regards this whole question. Fairly inverting the natural order of the subject, we have accounted that we owed our *first* duty to the criminal, and our *second* to society. Hence all the pampering and indulging of our convicts, and our abortive efforts to reform a class which, in the preponderating majority of instances, we are persuaded, will be found unreformable. Our first duty is to protect society; our second is to reform the criminal. 'Were a furious lunatic to rush into the midst of a company, Dr. Johnson is reported to have said, 'I would pity him from the bottom of my heart; but I would knock him down first.' We call upon the magistrate to proceed on the idea of the sagacious old moralist. The Magistrate's first duty is to protect society. For this end we furnish him with fleets, armies, and police, and, as every citizen knows, at a very considerable expense in the shape of taxes. What right has he to demand allegiance from us, if he does not grant what we are equally entitled to expect from him,—efficient protection, to wit? Here have a band of furious scoundrels rushed into the midst of the nation: the magistrate's first duty is to knock them down; his second to pity them by doing what he can to reform them."

From a General Order published to-day, we perceive, that Government having finally decided upon the abolition of the Golundauze Battalion, which measure is directed to be carried out, as the native commissioned, non-commissioned officers and men of that corps are gradually absorbed, the Commander-in-Chief intimates that, as the Battalion is now reduced to four Companies, it will cease to exist as a battalion from the first April next, from which date the Command, the head quarters staff, and all establishments connected therewith will be abolished.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, 15th Feb.

French steamer *Cambodge* sailed for Suez.

GALLE, 16th Feb.

French steamer *Alphee* sailed for China.

NEWS FROM CHINA.

GALLE, 16th Feb.

ARRIVED steamer *Norna* from Hongkong 1st, Singapore 9th, and Penang 11th February.

The past fortnight in China and Japan has not been marked by any event of importance. In the latter country where the position of Foreign Residents has not been at all satisfactory for some time matters are proceeding in their usual manner.

More warnings have been issued with reference to danger from Lawless Bands of Loonins who have left their masters service.

At Peking all is quiet.

No particular intelligence from Hongkong or the Northern Ports.

CHINA COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Per steamer *Norna*.

Opium at Hongkong.—Prices have been fairly maintained during the fortnight, closing tendency downward.

Present quotations are Patna, 663 dirs. Benares, 633 dirs. Malwa, 670 dirs.

Exchange on London, Bank Bills, four shillings and eight pence half penny.

First-class paper four shillings eight pence three farthings.

On India, two hundred and twenty-nine rupees.

Shanghai.—Our advices are of 24th January.

Opium had materially declined, quotations were then nominally. Patna, 528 taels. Malwa, 530 taels.

Exchange on London, Bank Bills, six shillings and two pence half penny.

First-class Paper, six shillings and three pence.

On India, three hundred rupees.

Cotton at Canton, no demand for Indian kinds.

Bombay Cotton no sales.

Stock 2,345 dirs.

LATEST CHINA COMMERCIAL NEWS.

(Special Telegram for the Bombay Gazette.)

HONGKONG, 1st February.

Patna Opium, $662. Market dull.

Malwa Opium, $667. Market dull.

Market flat on account of unfavourable advices from Shanghai.

Sirs sale New Patna, quoted at $680.

Bills [illegible] at $780.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

EUROPEAN VAGRANCY IN INDIA.

No. 18 of 1863.

Bombay, 10th February 1863.

To the Honorable H. L. ANDERSON, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

SIR,—The importance of arriving at a wise and practical remedy for European Vagrancy in India, induces the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce to revert to the subject, and, by their direction, I have the honor of requesting that you will lay the following observations before His Excellency the Governor in Council.

2. The Committee have considered Sir William Mansfield's second minute with that care and attention which all suggestions emanating from His Excellency must command, but whilst they rejoice that, by some modifications of his views there are now fewer points at issue between them, they much regret that they have still the misfortune of materially differing from His Excellency.

3. The measure which Sir William Mansfield proposes is based upon his maxim that "those who produce vagrancy must consume it."

4. His Excellency assumes that those who import or employ European labour in India produce vagrancy, which he terms the "smoke" of Commercial enterprize, and he therefore, contents that there is as little hardship in forcing them to consume vagrancy, as there is in compelling manufacturers to consume smoke.

5. It reverses, in an eccentric manner, all recognised principles, to charge the capitalist or employer with the "wanton production of vagrancy," and with all respect, it seems to the Committee, that it would be as appropriate to render the importer of or dealer in Coals responsible for the manufacturer's smoke, as to make the importer or employer of European labour accountable for vagrancy.

6. Vagrancy, which is a thing quite distinct from honest distress, is neither produced by the engagement nor by the discharge of a servant, for there is a wide field for skilled and intelligent labour in India, and generally speaking it is only through vice or misconduct that a European falls into its ranks.

7. The effect of such a measure, however, would be seriously injurious to European workmen in India, closing against them many present openings, and, in fact, by laying a penalty upon the only antidote to vagrancy, honest employment, it would rather increase than diminish the evil.

8. As, under existing statutes, vagrancy is punishable as crime by imprisonment and hard larbour, it is manifestly the interest of the whole community, and the especial duty of the state to suppress it, and it would seem as reasonable to transport a felon at the expense of a particular class, as to deport a vagrant at the expense of employers.

9. In his 44th paragraph His Excellency himself admits that the casual employer cannot fairly be called upon to bear the expense of deporting a vagrant, and, indeed, in his 16th, he now proposes a limitation of the term of responsibility in the case of all employers.

10. To make an employer, however, at all accountable for the subsequent vagrancy of a discharged servant would render him really responsible for the morality of an *employé* to an extent which no recognised system of Jurisprudence either warrants or requires.

11. The Committee do not consider it necessary to demonstrate the fallacy of attributing vagrancy to the interested action of masters.

12. Without entering into a discussion of the social relations and obligations of Capital, the Committee would point out that the Poor Law system of England, to which Sir William Mansfield refers, is fundamentally antagonistic to the especial responsibility of employers, which His Excellency desires to establish.

13. It is true that property there undertakes the trouble of administering the Poor Laws, but the funds required are derived equally from the whole community, and in no way press more heavily on one class than on another, although vagrancy is quite as common in England, as it is in India.

14. The division of England into circles, each taking the management of its own mendicity, and each bearing its own burdens, is a convenient arrangement there, but the same system cannot be efficiently adopted in India.

15. As His Excellency observes, "British existence in India is an artificial one, and therefore exceptional as compared with the state of things at home." The Committee, however, submit that, although these exceptional circumstances require the appropriate adjustment of modes of administration, they in no way justify so wide a departure from established principles of Jurisprudence, as is proposed by His Excellency.

16. The Committee maintain that the state, as the general landlord, is in an especial manner the representative of property in India, and may be appropriately called upon to perform the duties usually undertaken by property in England.

17. Whether vagrancy be treated as crime or as mendicity, therefore, it equally claims the interference of Government, and its suppression may equitably be effected at the charge of the state.

18. The Committee desire again to observe that existing regulations very materially narrow the question under discussion.

19. The responsibility for the return passage of destitute seamen is defined by the Merchant Shipping Act.

20. Has His Excellency admitted that time-expired soldiers have a claim on the state for their transmission to England, even after they have been in other employment in India.

21. Soldiers purchasing their discharge, it is proposed by His Excellency, should be compelled to lodge the amount of their passage money, but although the Committee consider the regulation of very questionable propriety, they leave that class for the present out of the question.

22. The prosperity of a rising Colony always attracts adventurers, from amongst whom the ranks of vagrancy are recruited, but the proportion derived from this and other miscellaneous classes extremely small, and the evil must be considered one of those unavoidable burdens, which every prosperous community has to endure.

23. The Committee of the Chamber, therefore, would respectfully repeat their suggestion to His Excellency the Governor in Council, that it be enacted that beggars and vagrants as under Act XIII. of 1856, Section LXXV., should be liable to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a reasonable term, and to deportation at the expense of the state. I have the honor of being Sir, your most obedient servant,

H. BROOKE, Secretary.

LOCAL.

We hear that the officers of the High Court will in future receive fixed salaries instead of fees as formerly. Under the new scale Mr. Taylor, master in equity, will draw 2,700 Rupees a month, Mr. Compton, Chief Registrar of the Court Rs. 2,500, Mr. Pinney, Registrar of the Court on the Appellate side Rs. 2,500, and Mr. Marriot, Assistant Registrar of the High Court Rs. 1,200. The interpreters are to have their pay increased.

We have been informed that Mr. John Pritchard, Chief Inspector under the Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners, has received orders for the demolition of the house lately the property of Mr. Ramlall Thacoorsey das on Bombay Green which will complete the removal of the buildings for the new Elphinstone Circle. The work at the ramparts too is going on steadily.

BENI-ISRAEL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The Annual Meeting of the Beni-Israel Benevolent Society will be held in the Rooms of the Hebrew and Marathi School of the Church Missionary Society, situated in the Israel Mola, this day at half-past five P.M. The attendance of those interested in the welfare of the Jews is requested.

Dr. Wilson has consented to preside on the occasion.

RAMPART'S COMMITTEE.—We beg to remind those of our readers who are interested in the selection of sites for public buildings, and in the distribution of building lots, on the esplanade, that a meeting of the Consultative Committee will take place this day, in the Durbar Room, Town Hall at 3 P.M.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—An inquest was held on Saturday last before Dr. Reid, the Coroner, at the Morgue, Camateepoors, on the body of Jaithbae, the wife of Kessowjee Bhimjee, a ghee seller. It appeared that the deceased went on Saturday to bathe with other women, in a quarree, near the Dongri, and while sitting on a stone by the side of the water, she fell into it. The other women being too frightened to render assistance, went to tell the husband, who had gone to burn the body of the sister of the deceased, who died the day before, and arrived only in time to see his wife's body recovered by means of the drags, but life was already extinct. VERDICT.—"*Accidentally drowned.*"

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 15th February 1863.

BROACH.—Fair; S. W. light.

BULSAR.—Fair; S. E. light.

CANNANORE.—Fair.

GALLE.—Calm and fine. Ther. 76.

GOA.—Cool wind; light from East.

KOLAPORE.—Fair; N. E.

MADRAS.—Fine; S. E. Ther. 79, Baro. 30-12.

PAUMBEN.—Calm and fine. Ther. 83.

SURAT.—Cool and fair.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPEN 495½ MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 8th Feb., 1863.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 55,184.			
Amount	Rs.	29,581	2 10
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	,,	75,519	15 4
Total	Rs.	105,101	2 2

Corresponding Week last year. Open 438 Miles.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 47,157.			
Amount	Rs.	25,646	12 5
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	,,	99,091	14 0
Total	Rs.	124,737	14 5

Increase on the Week 45 Miles 1 Chain, Increase on the previous

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank on the 14th February 1863.

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	5,225,000
Public Deposits	,,	3,139,771
Other Deposits	,,	13,544,988
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding	,,	574,187
Rest	,,	402,900
Rupees		22,883,846

Assets

Government Securities	Rs.	26,25,187
Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities	,,	35,33,421
Credit Accounts on do. do.	,,	712,241
Bills discounted	,,	7,084,428
Dead Stock	,,	335,175
Balances with Branches and Agents	,,	2,133,099
Cash and Currency Notes	,,	6,460,295
Rupees		22,883,846

The preceding statement, when compared with that of last week, shows the following results:—

A decrease in public Deposits of		1,540,671
A decrease in other Deposits of		74,464
A decrease in Banks notes and Bills outstanding of		14,042
An increase in the Rest of		42,588
A decrease in Government Securities of		486,700
A decrease in Loans on Deposit of Government Securities of		59,295
A decrease on Credit accounts on Do. of		49,552
An increase in Bills Discounted of		229,307
A decrease in Dead Stock of		10,863
An increase in Balances with Branches and Agents of		231,402
A decrease in cash and currency notes of		760,436

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

AN application from a Mr. Atmaram Pandurung and about forty other inhabitants of Candawaddy and its vicinity, has been made to the Board to grant an extension of the Vehar Water mains, to enable them to take service pipes in their houses. The petitioners state that the sketch submitted will shew that "a simple extension of the 3rd main, that runs along the Candawaddy Lane will not only avoid the necessity of our drinking the brackish and unwholesome water, which is only to be had in this locality, but in case of any accident or fire, it would be most necessary to have a good pressure of water at our command. Every proprietor of a house would be glad to have service pipes taken, paying gladly the regular fee for it."

The Chief Resident Engineer Bombay Water Works states in his report that a pipe can be laid in the lane but not as the petitioners propose and recommended the project, if the Commissioners are satisfied with the probable revenue that it would afford which could only be furnished by the Assessor and that the cost would be about Rs. 2,100. The Assessor states that the pipe is brought to within a few yards of this locality in half a dozen places so that it would not be difficult to extend the same to this lane. The assessed value of houses therein he states is Rupees 34,915. The number, however, the assessor cannot tell who are willing to take water on to their houses.

The Commissioners have negatived the application saying that they do not consider the proposed extension of pipes necessary, therefore as the Board believes, no scarcity of water in the neighbourhood.

FILLING IN TANKS.—With reference to the filling in the Khara Tank in the Byculla neighbourhood the Board have passed the following Resolution—

"Resolved that the Surveyor be instructed to ascertain if the tank can be sold as it stands; the purchaser to clean and fill the tank with approved material, *other than sweepings or filth.*

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

List of Causes for Trial this day.

(BEFORE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

34 Kessowjee Wagjee *vs.* Alexander Deuchar. (Part heard.

39 Khemjee Doongersey *vs.* The same.

42 John Graham & Co. *vs.* Hurban Nursey.

44 Pallonjee Framjee *vs.* Mirza Alli Jan.

46 Premabhoy Hemabhoy *vs.* Abban Sha Sabut Alli

48 Chutoorbhoy Nursey *vs.* Manock Gurrumsey.

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

For Judgment.

37 Ootumchund Manockchund *vs.* Thucker Vussonjee Jewraz.

5 The same *vs.* Mathooradass Vussonjee.

22 Toolseydass Sankulchund *vs.* Thucker Khutao Ludha.

Causes for Trial.

3 Lulloobhoy Kavuldass *vs.* The G. I. P. Railway Company. Part heard.

9. Dinshaw Ardaseer Davur *vs.* Bhuggoobhoy Premchund.

11 Sewlall Lusiram and another trading, &c. Haroona Peer Mahomed.

13 Ardaseer Dhunjeebhoy Wadia *vs.* Manockjee Pestonjee Tuback.

S. COMPTON, Prothonotary.

Prothonotary's Office, 16th Feb. 1863.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Monday, 16th February 1863.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE COMMISSIONER, MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

In re Thomas Lenahan.

Mr. Scoble instructed by Dr. Dallas supported the insolvent.

Mr. Bayley instructed by Mr. Macfarlane opposed.

Mr. Bayley said he appeared on behalf of Mr. Godfrey and Mr. Cohen, creditors Nos. 1 and 2 in the schedule, to oppose the insolvent's discharge on grounds of falsity of the schedule, vexatious defence to a late suit, and suppression of books and vouchers. The balance sheet showed the liabilities to be Rs. 15,952, whilst the assets comprising bad debts amounted only to Rs. 6,889. Mr. Godfrey was a judgment creditor in respect of two actions brought by him against the insolvent in the High Court on guarantee documents; insolvent had pleaded fraud in one of the actions and had set up an improper plea to the other; he, however, did not appear at the trial either by himself or by counsel to defend the actions, and a verdict was passed for the full amount claimed. By having thus made a vexatious defence to a law suit, insolvent brought himself within the 51st section of the Act. With respect to the creditor No. 2, Mr. Cohen, the insolvent sold him and had sold watches to the insolvent to the extent of Rs. 3,000 and upwards, and the balance sheet showed that insolvent incurred a loss of Rs. 2,302 in selling those watches, a very incredible item. The learned counsel next called the Court's attention to an item of Rs. 200, alleged to be the balance of money deposited by Mrs. Anderson, the mother of insolvent's nephew. Mrs. Anderson was a woman in very poor circumstances, and it was improbable she could have deposited such a large sum with the insolvent. The balance sheet, Mr. Bayley urged, was on the face of it got up. At one time the insolvent had considerable property, but some how or other he appears to have lost it. His capital at first consisted of shares in the Mechanics Building Company worth Rs. 3,000, a house in Kotree worth Rs. 4,000, and two houses in Kurrachee respectively worth Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 5001. So he possessed property to the amount of Rs. 22,001, whilst his debts amounted to Rs. 15,982. He disposed of the house in Kotree for Rs. 1,600, and the house in Kurrachee worth Rs. 10,000 for Rs. 5,500; he next disposed of a pair of gold bracelets which he had bought for Rs. 200 for Rs. 90. These alleged losses shewed that the entries in the schedule were not correct. There were numerous items in the credit side of the balance sheet shewing that were called household and domestic charges amounting to Rs. 13,805, whilst the other side shewed that his salary as an Engineer in the Indian Navy and profits from the watch and land speculations for the same period amounted to Rs. 6,813. The expenses were thus represented to be nearly double the income, and Mr. Bayley urged the figures were beyond the mark, for insolvent lived in a very penurious way. There was an entry of Rs. 4,000 as loss sustained by the sale of a house in Kurrachee, which loss was been accounted for. It was extraordinary that during the four years over which the schedule extends, insolvent received only Rs. 1,000 as rent of all the houses he possessed. In January 1862, he appeared to have started on the coach building line, and in the schedule he makes out that he lost a large amount in that trade; his profits during eight months amounted to Rs. 603 and the expenses Rs. 3,405, shewing a loss of Rs. 2,802. The learned counsel pointed out all these extraordinary items as they appeared on the face of the schedule, but there was a good deal of property which insolvent had not accounted for. Insolvent had not accounted for the sum of Rs. 2,000 and odd which he had received from Mrs. Godfrey in December 1859. He had omitted to mention an item of Rs. 700 for a Soda water machine he had purchased, and another of Rs. 312 for a lathe; and had not accounted for a house worth Rs. 8,000 and three bungalows in the Belooch Lines which he once possessed. The learned counsel after referring to the main objections to the schedule, said it was impossible the insolvent could have carried on these various occupations without books, and he had every reason to believe the insolvent had suppressed all the vouchers and books. The balance sheet on the face of it was improbable and got up for fraudulent purposes.

Eliza Godfrey examined.—I am the wife of the first creditor Mr. Godfrey. I have known the insolvent several years. I had money transactions with him about a house. I had a house in Kurrachee in which I carried on the millinery business. I sold the house to insolvent. He gave me a note of hand upon which we recovered a judgment against him in the High Court. There were two actions brought against the insolvent. He did not appear to defend the actions. My husband recovered judgments on both the actions. In December 1859 he had lent me Rs. 2005 which I paid him back. Insolvent possessed considerable landed property in Kurrachee and Kotree, besides having money in the bank. I have received several letters from him from time to time. He has received more than Rs. 10,000 in Cash previous to that he kept no establishment and lived on board a steamer. I have known him six or seven years in Kurrachee, during which time he never had any establishment.

Cross-examined.—While insolvent was a bachelor he was attended by a doctor of the Indian Navy, but after his marriage, he had to pay for the doctor.

Robert Godfrey examined.—I am the opposing creditor No. 1. I first became acquainted with insolvent in 1847 in Bombay. I commenced an action against him in January 1862 and recovered judgment in the High Court. On 15th or 16th December last I went to Kurrachee to execute the judgment against insolvent. I saw him on a Sunday and he offered me some bonds, stating that his property had all gone and had nothing with him. I could not find any property of his and returned to Bombay. I asked him what had become of his house

There are districts like Dharwar, where, owing to depressions in the mountain ranges, rains are received from both monsoons. In such the cultivation of American cotton succeeds perfectly. In other districts irrigation may be applied if the price justifies it. And, finally, as roads and railways are completed, and European capital and intelligence brought into play in the interior, the mass of the ryots will manure their lands more freely, grow green crops, and otherwise improve their cultivation.

In this way both the quality and the quantity per acre of Indian cotton will doubtless increase.

But it would be a mistake to suppose that under any circumstances the average produce per acre will approach that of America.

Mr. Russell, in his excellent description of the Southern States, tells us how the cultivation has been there conducted. Irish labour was employed to save the more valuable negro, and take the rough edge off the work in clearing the jungle and draining the feverish swamp. Then gangs of negroes, working in brigades like those of a regular army, were brought into play, with all the resources of capital and machinery, to cultivate vast tracts of the richest virgin soil.

Nothing of the sort can take place in India. European planters will always prefer the cultivation of tea and coffee, which are much more profitable than cotton, and are grown at altitudes above the sea much more favourable for European constitutions. Even if it were otherwise, the command of organized labour of the description used in America does not exist.

The great bulk of the Indian supply of cotton will therefore always, as at present, be grown by the ryots as a rotation crop. The acreable produce will therefore always be far less than in America.

But, although this is so, a vast quantity will still be produced by the cultivation of an acre here and an acre there, on the small holdings of the peasant proprietors of a population of 180,000,000, who are mainly agricultural. This is purely a question of price. Let cotton sell on the spot in the ryot at a price which makes it his best paying rotation crop, and there is scarcely any limit to the quantity which may ultimately be grown. Now to apply these *data* to the practical state of things with which we have to deal.

In September lasted I warned the people of Manchester that, to the best of my judgment, they would not get, at the outside, above 1,500,000 bales of cotton from India for the next 12 months.

There seems no reason to alter that opinion. To produce an extra supply of 1,000,000 bales at the existing rate of production—and any increase on it is prospective—would require at least 4,000,000 acre extra to be sown with cotton, and, as the cotton crop can only be grown after a rotation of three or four years, this implies that the cultivators of 12,000,000 acres of existing arable ground, who have not hitherto grown cotton as a rotation crop shall begin to do so.

For "cotton" write "turnips" or "flax," and a moment's consideration will show that, although "price" may be the sole regulator of ultimate supply, "time" is an essential element in any calculation of immediate prospects.

Lancashire may be kept on half rations, and saved from absolute starvation during the next two years by Indian cotton, but no effectual and speedy relief can only come from America.

I am convinced also that it is for the interest of India that the war in America should soon terminate, so that it may be seen to what normal price cotton will permanently settle down.

If America can again produce 4,000,000 bales of cotton at 5d. to 6d. per lb., and so drive the price of Indian cotton down to 4d., other corps will pay better in India; cotton will cease to be grown largely for exportation, and a large amount of capital, which can ill be spared, will have been lost, after being diverted from other pursuits by the temporary stimulus given by high prices.

But if, as I think more probable America when the war ceases cannot resume her former production, India will undoubtedly supply the deficiency.

It is hazardous to venture on an estimate in such matters, but I see no reason to alter that which I gave four months ago at Manchester—viz., 1. That for the next 12 months India might furnish from 1,250,000 to 1,500,000 bales, but not more.

2. That permanently, after time to extend the cultivation and get over the fluctuations on the termination of the war, India might supply somewhere about 2,000,000 bales, with a permanent average price of 6d. per lb. for Indian cotton in Liverpool; and 1,000,000 bales, more or less, for each 1d. per lb., more or less, in the price of the article.

I believe that if the war in America could be terminated to-morrow by the joint recognition of the South by the Great Powers or otherwise, the result at which we should probably arrive in tow or three years, after severe fluctuations, would be something like the following:—Cotton consumption of the world, 5,000,000 bales. Supply—America, 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 bales, at 6d. to 7d. per lb.; India, 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 bales, at 5d. to 6d. per lb.; the rest of the world, 500,000 to 1,000,000 bales.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

Hordle, Lymington, Jan. 15 S. LAING.

To the Editor of the Times, Jan. 17.

SIR,—In *The Times* of this date is a letter from Mr. Laing, who, desirous "that the opinions of those who may be supposed to speak with some authority" on the question of cotton supply should be correctly understood, proceeds to enlighten the public as to the capability of India to compete with America in producing cotton.

Mr. Laing's personal experience rests on a few months' residence in Calcutta, and, having myself passed many years in India, I request you will permit me to examine some of his arguments.

Mr. Laing's letter contains many truths, and for these, saving their novelty, I give him full credit; but he bases his reasons on a comparison of two things totally different, and thence draws his conclusions. He compares the native or indigenous cotton of India with the cotton grown in America.

Every man who knows anything of Indian and American cottons is sensible that the former cannot compete with the latter, the inferiority of cotton in India being to substitute the cultivation of the American for the indigenous cotton; and when Mr. Laing states "the radical fact was that the average production of clean cotton per acre in America had been 300lbs., while in India it had scarcely exceeded 70lbs., of an inferior quality," he only writes, as far as the Indian cotton is concerned, what all readily admit. But it would have been more to the purpose if he had drawn his comparison between the yield per acre of exotic cotton grown in India and the yield per acre in America of a similar description of cotton.

In regard to Mr. Laing's statement that the average yield of cotton in America was 300lb. of clean cotton per acre, which would require at least 700lb. of seed-cotton, Mr. Ellison, page 18 of his *Handbook on the Cotton Trade*, states, "the average produce per acre of the whole cotton States of seed-cotton is about 530lb., adding that 1,000lb. of seed-cotton are said to produce from 400 to 500lb. of marketable wool.

At Dharwar, in 1844, after a careful analysis, it was found that cotton grown from American seed yielded from 350 to 400lb. of seed-cotton per acre; and more recently Mr. Haywood, writing from Dharwar, in a letter published in the *Cotton Supply Reporter*, dated the 1st of February, 1862, gives the yield of exotic cotton per acre at 672lb. of seed-cotton.

A similar equally successful result was obtained by a native zemindar, near Mehur, in Scinde, in the year 1847, where the yield per beega was 320lb., or about 640lb. of seed-cotton per acre. (See page 21 of *Revenue Consultations, 1857, in the Bombay Presidency.*)

Having thus shown that a comparison between exotic cotton grown in India and the same description of cotton grown in America is not so unfavourable to the cotton growing capabilities of India as Mr. Laing's information leads him to suppose, I beg, with deference, before noticing another of his arguments, to draw Mr. Laing's attention to a book published in 1862 by Dr. William Mallet *On the Science of the Culture of Cotton*, a perusal of which will satisfy him that there is no such great difference between the climate, soil, and subsoil of Alabama—the best cotton-field for green seed in America—and the best India cotton-beds as could lead, under proper management, to a different result than that obtained in the cultivation of the same description of cotton in the two countries.

Mr. Laing writes, "to produce an extra supply of 1,000,000 bales at the existing rate of production would require at least 4,000,000 extra acres to be sown with cotton, and, as the cotton crop can only be grown after a rotation of three or four years, this implies that the cultivation of 12,000,000 acres of existing arable ground, who have not hitherto grown cotton as a rotation crop, shall begin to do so."

With reference to this statement, I would point to the Broach collectorate in the Goojerat division of the Bombay Presidency as, I believe, the finest cotton-growing district in India. In this district, for the last 20 years, from the year 1841-42 to 61-62, the total amount of cultivation of all kinds, according to statements officially returned, never exceeded 321,881 acres, of which in the year 1861-62 no less than 226,962 acres were under cotton cultivation.

It I do not for one moment question the desirability of the natives of India paying more attention to the rotation of crops, nor that a better yield is gained thereby; but I submit that, though there may be instances to the contrary, the practice of a rotation of cotton crops is less usual than the cultivation of that crop for many years in succession without any rotation, and that as a rule the cotton crop in India is not one of rotation. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

31, York-place, Jan. 16. A. N. SHAW.

HEALTH OF THE EUROPEAN SOLDIERY.

(From the Lahore Chronicle, Feb. 4.)

If any measure is calculated to effect a radical improvement in the health and social habits of our European Soldiery it is that recommended by the Secretary to the Punjab Government, Department Public Works, published in to-day's *Punjab Government Gazette*.

The subject we conceive to be one that strikes at the very root of the principal evils now pervading in the ranks—unhealthiness, discontentedness, and a low moral tone. And it has been left to Colonel Maclagan to inaugurate a feasible, plain, and, we believe, a certain method of effecting the much desired improvement.

With a knowledge of human nature worthy the imitation of Indian officials generally, the Secretary clearly perceives that all the clap-trap of improving the intellectual condition of the Soldier by means of Clubs, Institutes, and other fiscal schemes, will be utterly futile so long as he is deprived of a comfortable home—so long in short as the barrack in which he is doomed to eke out seven-eighths of his existence, is gloomy, joyless, and miserable. The Report says:—

"There can be little question that the more we make the arrangements of barrack life approximate to those of a private home,—the more feeling of something like home comfort we can give the soldier,—the more he can be made to feel the arrangements for his life in barracks to be *personal* arrangements for himself as an individual, not as one of a herd,—the more all this can be managed, the greater will be the proper self-respect, it will stimulate and support a feeling which will have its influence far beyond the matters relating to his bodily health, and his personal comfort and appearance. I believe that the direct and indirect moral influences would be most important. It would be like assigning the private soldier a higher social position than he has at present. Now, there is scarcely a more important principle in dealing with human beings of average intelligence and possessed of a moral sense, than that of treating them like what we would desire them to be. The question of the sized of our barracks may appear a very small matter in connection with so large a question of practical morals as this, but I feel well convinced it is not. I believe that a very appreciable influence on the general habits of the soldier would be found to result from providing him with this kind of accommodation, under proper management."

Exactly:—adopt this;—provide the soldier with a comfortable home in which he may occasionally exercise a few of the common privacies of life, and, be not, as at present, hourly exposed to the gaze, the scoffs, the din and jeers of scores of men, many of whom are possibly under the influence of intoxication, and you will succeed in effecting more substantial benefit than have all the Army Reform Commissions that ever assembled!

Take as an instance our labouring and agricultural population at home, from whence our Army is mainly recruited—and what do we find? Why, that the owner of the humble, clean cottage, be it ever so humble, is sure to be one who spends his leisure hours at home in a sober, rational manner. While, on the other hand, the occupant of the dark, filthy, and cheerless hovel is he whose spare hours are spent at the public house, in the society of creatures of his own stamp. Let the home of the soldier, therefore, assimilate as nearly as his altered circumstances admit, to that of the comfortable labourer we have described, and there can be no doubt but he too will infinitely prefer it to the canteen and the bazaar. But we regret to say such is far from being the case at present. Visit one of our large Indian barracks between the hours of evening parade and tattoo beating, and what is the picture presented to our view? Why it forcibly reminds one of proceeding through a dismal tunnel. A sickly atmosphere pervades the building; the imnense hall-like place is utterly deserted by its tenants; a dim oil lamp is suspended at distant intervals from the roof, emitting just light enough to make objects perceptible, and to cause the place to appear tenfold more hideous and gloomy than it really is. And yet in such a dungeon we, with true Christian disinterestedness, expect our soldiers to remain contentedly during the best portions of their lives! With all our boasted civilization we say that the existence of such a state of affairs is disgraceful to any country, let alone England. However, it is to be hoped matters now being at their worst, will soon mend.

To ameliorate this state of things, Colonel Maclagan would substitute small barracks or, more properly speaking, houses, having four rooms with a central dining and sitting room. Three of the rooms will each contain a private soldier, while the fourth will be occupied by a non-commissioned officer. These rooms would be 18 by 18, quite spacious enough for the number of men they are required to contain, especially as one of the number would, as a rule, be always absent on duty. There will be an outer screened verandah to the building, in which bath rooms for each tenant will be constructed. The outer exterior walls only will have doors, the inner doorways having chicks or purdahs only. These doors would create thorough low ventilation, while windows over each door and doorway would give upper ventilation.

By such a plan the buildings for a whole regiment, says the Report, might be arranged in excessive rows in echellon. About eighty of these houses would be required for a regiment of average strength, say five rows of sixteen houses, or two companies in each row, including a certain number of married men's quarters, which might be built on nearly the same plan.

Not the least advantageous picture connected with this superior system of barrack accommodation is the fact that it can be carried out at the same or indeed at less cost than the present large dreary monuments of Departmental folly now dotted all over the country. This is clearly shewn in the Report; not that the originator considers the score of expence alone should prove a bar to their construction—an opinion in which we cordially concur—but that on the ground of economy alone, if nothing else, the plan ought to be carried out.

The smaller buildings, though they will contain greater number of wall, more angles, more doors and arches, a greater number of doors and windows, and possibly a greater extent of roofing and flooring, will require less deep and broad foundations, and thinner walls, because of less height. The roofing too will be much less costly than that of our present barracks, owing to the smaller span—while the whole of the separate wash houses will be saved, and the present hospital accommodation considerably reduced.

These is one portion of the Report before us, at the truth of which we were forcibly struck, and think that it alone ought to ring the funeral knell to the old existing structures.

"The magnitude of our present barracks," says the Report, "has in many ways been an occasion of inconvenience, delay, and loss; I believe also of sickness. An accident happens to a barrack, and 50 or 100 men are incommoded, or more than incommoded, and then have to be housed or provided for in some way, perhaps to the inconvenience of all the rest besides. Again, on account of their magnitude, the completion of barrack buildings has sometimes been long delayed. We have at present in one of the Punjab cantonments four unfinished barracks, the roofing of which has been put off from year to year, so that, the buildings themselves useless, because the cost of roofing them was so great. This profitless expenditure on shells of buildings left useless for years, would never occur under the other arrangement. Again we have often had occasion to occupy stations for a limited time, and to give up portions or the whole of stations once occupied. On such occasions it is rarely that any profitable use can be made of the large buildings we abandon. The direct loss incurred in sometimes considerable. Were they small buildings of the kind proposed, they are quite available for private dwellings, and for numerous other purposes; and the loss on relinquishing them would probably be comparatively small."

We are not aware of the particular cantonment to which allusion is here made, but could point to more than one station in the Punjab in which there has been such profitless expenditure, not merely on shells of buildings, but in the accumulation of immense quantities of material beside, which were never expended, but left and afterwards stolen and possibly re-sold to the Department! Lacs and lacs of rupees are in this manner constantly lost to the State, and it has always seemed to us there was no remedy for such a state of things. A site is selected, estimates prepared, material in large quantities carted to the spot, foundations dug and in many cases finished, possibly the superstructure commenced, when lo! an order is received suspending the work for some cause or other, and at length it is discovered the building is not required at all—and the profitless expenditure eventually written off to profit and loss.

Any thing will put a stop to such a system of wanton extravagance it is that to which we have made reference, and we shall watch its working with considerable interest.

AUSTRALIAN PROSPERITY.

(From the Sydney Empire.)

THE population of this colony was reduced in the year 1851, by the separation of Port Phillip, to 197,168 from 265,503, which it had numbered the previous year. Yet, at the expiration of ten years, notwithstanding the another colony in the north has, in the interval, been detached from us, we find the population of New South Wales proper amounts to 358,278, showing a decennial increase of nearly a hundred per cent. The annual number of births is enhanced in the same proportion, being 14,681 in 1861, to 7,675 in 1851. A similar ratio is preserved likewise in the number of schools and of scholars. But it is gratifying to observe that whereas the number of convictions during the year 1851 was 574, or one conviction to every 343 persons, they had diminished in number during the year 1861 to 437, or one to every 819 of the population. This is a significant fact as bearing upon the improved moral and social position of the community.

Turning to other points indicative of the progress of the colony, we find them equally satisfactory and hopeful. Thus, the number of our manufactories, works, &c., ten years ago, was, according to the Statistical Register, 140; but at the present time they are returned at 788, an improvement in this important particular of upwards of 500 per cent. The progress of agriculture also has at least kept pace with the population, the number of acres under cultivation in 1861 having been 297,575, as against 153,117 acres under cultivation in 1851.

The total number of our horses and horned cattle was but slightly diminished by the successive severance of the colonies of Victoria and Queensland, and has, consequently, been nearly doubled during the period above mentioned. The number of our sheep, however, has suffered considerably through the excision, north and south, of so large a quantity of pastoral territory. Previously to the separation of Port Phillip, it amounted, in round numbers, to thirteen millions, after which it fell to about seven and a quarter, and after advancing to eight millions and a half, became again reduced to less than five millions and a half, in consequence of the separation of Queensland.

It is somewhat remarkable that the value of our wool during the three years ending with 1861 appears to be all but equal to that at which it is set down in our statistics for the triennial period immediately preceding the separation of Port Phillip. Thus the value of our wool in 1848 was 1,240,144*l.*; in 1849, 1,238,559*l.*; and in 1850, 1,614,241*l.*—making a sum total of 4,092,944*l.*; but in the year 1859 its value was 1,458,005*l.*; in 1860, in consequences of the separation of Queensland, it was, 1,123,899*l.*; and in 1861 it rose again to 1,399,236*l.*—making a total amount of 3,981,140*l.* The reader will observe that there is a difficulty in reconciling these figures relating to the value of our wool within the last three years, with the statistical statement of the number of our sheep during the same period. The returns respecting the wool are better authenticated, and most reliable, in whatever way the discrepancy may otherwise be accounted for. But to investigate the difficulty is not to our present purpose: the figures quoted being enough to show the growing wealth of the colony.

There is an astonishing difference between the value of the coal raised in the first year of the decennial period commencing with 1850, and the value of that raised during the year last past; in 1851 it was no more than 25,546*l.*, but in 1861 it amounted to 218,820*l.* In this branch of mining industry, which is peculiar, amongst all the Australias, to this colony, there has been a rapid and increasing development, which is still going on under the renewed impetus of a demand from abroad. And of the value above stated no less than 160,965*l.* was derivable from exports.

The value of our gold exported in the same year was 1,808,567*l.*, the total value of our exports was 5,534,839*l.*, and the amount of our general revenue 1,448,610*l.*

Statistics such as these exhibit sure indications of prosperity—moral, social, and material. That the colony is making rapid strides at the same time that she has entered upon a steady course of progress, and especially during the last three years, will hardly be called in question, even by the most inveterate croaker. The utmost which the demurest prophet of evil will now advance upon the subject is, that the foundation of the superstructure we are raising is unsound. "Wait awhile," he mutters oracularly, "and the whole fabric will tumble about your ears!"—a prediction which, such as he having been dealing forth these fifty years past without its ever having been in the slightest degree fulfilled, is altogether incredible under existing circumstances. Those who feel disposed to find fault with or without occasion—and there are some such amongst us as amongst other people—take a stronger position when they affirm that the colony is so rich in natural resources that no amount of misgovernment can avail to work its ruin, or even to impede its progress. Such persons are half right in their assertions upon this head, and appear to be vexed at finding themselves so. Disappointed at not witnessing the alleged bad effects of liberal institutions take a material shape, or rather disappointed in witnessing the adoption of manhood suffrage and the fallot followed by calamitous occurrences, which whether truly chargeable upon them or not might be seized upon and held up to view as their natural consequences, they take refuge in the trite saying that the country is so wealthy by nature—so inherently progressive that nothing can ruin it. Now this we believe without assenting to the insinuation that we have anything to complain of on the score of misgovernment, or that we have reaped anything but advantage from the liberalising of our institutions.

We should not deem ourselves warranted, therefore, to infer from the prosperous state and progressive character of the colony, the paramount excellence of our political arrangements. Yet there are certain features in our condition as a community, and certain facts connected with the workings of our institution, to which we can refer with confidence in proof of the benefits conferred upon us by the extension of the franchise, and its cognate reforms. The complete absence of political agitation, properly so called, throughout the colony, ever since the passing of the Electoral Amendment Act, is a fact of this kind. That measure, in the estimation of the people, was but a means to an end—namely, the reform of the land law. But after the amendment of the electoral system, the agitation for the more important achievement was confined mainly to general elections. The Land Bills carried, there has been a lull in electioneering also, insomuch that the occupation of the political agent and agitator seems to be in every part of the colony fast waning away. And to this fact that for several years past—and owing altogether to the accomplishment of the reforms in question—responsible government in this colony has been conducted without a single change of ministry, and that this permanency of the administration bids fair for an indefinite future period, so far as present appearances go, to endure, and we present the materials of a political picture entirely opposite to that which British conservatism periodically delight to paint as the inevitable product of the ballot and universal suffrage. Before we were in the enjoyment of those boons, and whilst electoral reform was still in abeyance, our principal towns abounded with what Sir Stuart A. Donaldson denominated "Jacobin clubs." These, indeed, were nothing worse nor better than harmless associations under the dignified name of Leagues, in which they made a great noise at the time, and excited, even in parliament, no small amount of remark, and of real or affected apprehension. Not one of them remains. Neither does it seem possible—placing aside the State-aid to religion question—to set on foot in this colony, on ever so small a scale, an agitation for any political object whatever. Such are the genuine fruits of a system by which the people are fairly represented in parliament. We have no reason to feel ashamed of them.

THE GREAT BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG.

(From the Daily News.)

"SATURDAY, the 13th of December," wrote the War Correspondent of the *New York Times*, after witnessing the great battle of Fredericksburg, "must be accounted a black day in the history of the Republic." This judgment, recorded on the battle-field, will not be reversed. The Federal army was not overthrown, as in Gaines' hill under Pope; it was not driven back disastrously on the river, as at Pittsburg Landing; it fought with a bravery that has rarely been equalled and never surpassed, and it remained at the end of the fight a great and powerful host. But it failed signally in the important object it had set itself to accomplish, and more lives were lost on the Federal side in a few hours than at any previous period of the war.

The operations were simple enough. They consisted for the most part in the leading of dense masses of men into a *few d'enfer*, the work of a well-protected and concealed enemy, and keeping them there. It was the Redan failure over again, magnified as everything is magnified on that continent, and aggravated by a tenacity truly American. Burnside appears to have handled his troops with the judgment of a Simpson and the insensibility of a Pelissier.

The main body of the Federal army, which had effected the passage of the Rappahannock on the 11th with skill and success, found itself on the morning of the 13th disposed along a line more than two miles in length, and formed into two principal corps under Sumner and Franklin, 50,000 men remaining under Hooker on the other side of the river as a reserve. About half a mile behind the town of Fredericksburg, and separated from it by a plain, a ridge of ground rises to a height of about forty feet, and extends eastward for a quarter of a mile until it reaches a dell. At the foot of the ascent, a stone wall, built to protect the telegraph road, protected a line of Confederate sharpshooters; the rise of the crest was full of rifle-pits, and the ridge itself was crowned with batteries. Behind this first ridge was a second plateau with its ridge, wooded and well studded with batteries. Such being the nature and strength of the principal position, General Burnside resolved to "pierce the rebel centre," and appointed Sumner's corps to that duty.

To the east of the Confederate position just described, and divided from it by the dell already mentioned, was a wooded height bristling with batteries. These were to be attacked by the second principal corps forming the left wing of the Federal army, under Franklin. General Burnside appears to have expected that they would be carried, and that then the successful division would be able to press on to the flank of the Confederate works immediately behind Fredericksburg, co-operating with Sumner's corps, and remaining at the end of a victorious day in possession of the Richmond Railroad, the enemy's line of retreat.

Nobody seems to have expected that General Burnside would hurl his army against these powerful defences. Our Special Correspondent, who has seen some of the greatest battles of modern times, wrote of such a design three weeks ago as a thing impossible to be thought of, and we learn that at Fredericksburg itself, on the morning of the battle, some of the most experienced men in the army deprecated the sole piece of tactics attempted began about 9 o'clock before that of Sumner. The fire of artillery with which the battle opened was soon succeeded by an infantry engagement, and at midday the Federals were three quarters of a mile in advance of the point where they had met the enemy. But this progress brought them under the enemy's fixed batteries and shot, shell, and canister were poured into the Federal ranks. In the face of these disadvantages a series of successful charges were made, prisoners taken and for a time a lodgment was effected in the enemy's breastwork. But again expedient for enabling Sumner to advance upon the Confederate centre, Franklin's attack had failed hours before the fighting ceased.

Immediately in the rear of Fredericksburg, where Sumner was opposed to Longstreet, a skirmish of light troops was the prelude to the grand attack. The Confederates risked very few men on the plateau: it was unnecessary. They had a line of sharpshooters, posted behind the stone wall running along the base of the ridge; others in a double row of rifle pits on the rise of the crest; while the plateau was swept not only by the fire of the batteries of the lower range, but by a double enfilading fire from other batteries to the right and left of them. At length the hour came for the great experiment. The order was given to charge up the hill and take the batteries at the point of the bayonet. If determined valour could have sufficed the order would have been executed. Let an eye-witness tell what happened:—"The moment the Federal troops exposed themselves, forth burst the deadly hail. From the rifle-pits came the murderously-aimed missiles; from the batteries, tier above tier, on the terraces, shot planes of fire; from the enfilading cannon distributed on the arcs of a circle two miles in extent came cross showers of shot and shell. Across the plain for a while they swept under this fatal fire. They were literally mowed down. The bursting shells made great gaps in their ranks, but these are presently filled up by the closing up of the line. For fifteen immorcal minutes at least they remain under this fiery surge. Onward they press, though their ranks grow fearfully thin. They have passed over a great part of the interval, and have almost reached the base of the hill, when brigade after brigade of rebels rise up on the crest and pour in fresh volleys of musketry at short range. Our regiments fell back shattered and broken amid shouts and yells from the enemy. General French's division went into the fight 6,000 strong; late at night he told me he could count but 1,800."

What are we to say of such a transaction as this? When the French saw the mad charge of Balaklava, and refused it the name of war, they were good enough to say "it is magnificent." But here the amateur feeling is quenched by a sentiment of humanity. What slaughter, what ignorance, what rashness! But even after this frightful carnage the Federal troops were found ready to go forward, and a new assaulting column was formed to carry the crest for which so much had been dared. The stone wall was taken from the enemy's sharpshooters, the assaulting column passed once more through the fire of two miles of batteries and into that of volleys of musketry. "Rushing up the crest, our troops had got within a stone's throw of the batteries, when the hill-top swarmed forth in new reinforcements of rebel infantry, who, rushing upon our men, drove them back. The turn of a die decides such situations. The day was lost. Our men retired. Cannon and musketry ceased their roar, and in a moment the silence of death succeeded the stormy fury of ten hours' battle."

The people who sent their sons and brothers thus to fight have no consolation save in the recollection of their bravery. Never was human life more culpably sacrificed. General Burnside seems to have staked all on Franklin's success, without knowing what obstacles were to be overcome. There seems good reason to believe that had proper reinforcements been sent to Franklin he would have succeeded; for evidently the right of the enemy's position, against which he was sent, was the weak part of the defence, although it was in the care of Jackson. But when the corps of Hooker was at last brought over the river, the new troops appear to have been added to Sumner's corps. It was well that night put an end to the day's work.

The European public will look eagerly for indications of the effect of this misfortune on the American mind. Surely no people were ever before so tried by the incapacity of their leaders. Our Special Correspondent writes that this is the general and dominant feeling at New York. They have a splendid army and fleet, resources without limit, unsurpassed warlike spirit, combined with a docility which is marvellous. And all are rendered useless by the unfitness of those in whom they trust.

Auction Announcements.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

400 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
700 " " Long Cloths.
500 " " Madapollams.
800 " " Jaconets.
200 " " Domestics.
A few Bales Mule and Water Twist.

To account of the concerned.

The following unclaimed Goods ex *Turon* and *Glenila*.

H J M— 26 Bales Gunnies.
No Mark— 117 Bundles do.
" 3900 *Loose* Pieces do.
H M J— 156 Bags Sugar.
" — 3 Bales Gunnies.

Bombay, 17th February 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, Fancy Dolls, Plated Salt Cellars, Time-pieces, Revolvers, Saddle Cloths, Dish Mats, Morocco Leathers, New Bugey Whips, 25 Bundles of Brass Damasced Wires, Hammers, Marble Balls, 20 Bales Gunny Pant, Persian and Cambay Carpets, one 12 light plated Chand-lier with Drops and Cut Shades, several sets of Plated new Tea Sets, Bread Baskets, Liquor Frames, with 3 Bottles each, Boxes of Knives and Forks, Spoons and Forks, Cruet and Pickle Frames, Salt Cellars, &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

No. 10, Forbes Street, Bombay, 17th Feb., 1863.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, Grey Jaconets, and White Mulls, Ottoman's Stores, a Double Barrelled Gun, about 50 Cases Lucifer Matches, a few Household Carved Blackwood Furnitures, a few Pictures in Maple Frames, Moon Lamps, about 1,000 Bags Coriander Seeds, and Sundry other articles.

To close an account,

A few Patent Folding Bedsteads and Chairs fitted with Canvas.

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Musjid Bunder at 4 P.M., 100 Barrels of Coal Tar.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Millinery, consisting of Muslin and Lace Shawls.
Saddlery, by MacNaghten and William Mirrlees & Co. of Glasgow, and Edward Adams, of London.
Wall Paper Hangings.
Cordage, about 80 Coils Hemp Rope.
Carriage Linings, Oil Carpets for Floor and Staircases.
Wire Netting, suitable for Garden enclosures.
Plated and Bronzed Argand Lamps, of 1, 2, 3, and 4 lights, by A. J. Nash & Co., of London, guaranteed.
Breakfast Services, for 12.
Superior Hair Oil, in large and small bottles, at Rs. 9 to Rs. 6 per doz. Cocoa Oil, Liver Oil, in large and small Bottles, and Bailey's Hair Wash.
De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.
N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 17th February 1863.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

GLASS DOMES FOR CLOCKS AND FIGURES.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just received for sale on Commission, a small Invoice of Spare Glass Domes with stands, suitable for Clocks, Figures, &c. &c.

A few Europe-made Child's Perambulators, for Single seat, and a few pair of Twin Perambulators, for Double seat.

Carriage Lamps, and patent new improved Revolver in case complete.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE & Co.

Bombay, 17th February 1862.

BENNETT & CO.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 21st instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and White Shirtings, &c. &c.

On account and at the risk of the first purchasers Moola Abdoolally Sumsoodeen and Bora Tyebally Moola Husonbhoy, 286 Kegs of ⩝ B Swedish Steel.

At 1 P.M.

If not previously disposed of, one Buggy and pair other Carriages and Horses offering.

SALE OF TEAKWOOD WINDOWS, DOORS, BUILDING MATERIALS, &c. &c.

On FRIDAY next, the 20th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the late residence of Dr. Wilson, at Khetwaddy, near Cowasjee Patell's Tank, a quantity of new Teak Wood Venetian, Glass and Panel Doors and Windows, second hand Posts, Rafters, Planks, several lots of Sundry Teakwood, a Water Meter, Iron and Brass Bolts, Hinges, Water Pipes, Glasses, Screws, Nails, &c. &c.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF PATTAMARS.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Musjid Bunder, on account of the Estate of the late Meglas Lucklow, deceased, and by order of the Trustee, Sounderdas Mooljee, the undermentioned two Pattamars, viz.:—

The Pattamar *Harmuttawut*, of about 350 Candies burthen, Lindal Buddoo, with all her gear complete, in sea-going order.

The Pattamar *Erwantee*, of about 175 Candies burthen, Tindal Pandoo, with all her gear complete, in sea-going order.

The above Pattamars have left the Malabar Coast on their way down to Bombay, and are expected to arrive here in about fifteen days, and the sale will take place if they arrive in time.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On TUESDAY next the 24th instant, at 4 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the mortgagee, and with the consent of the Owner,

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold new Salt Batty Ground with the upper storied Bungalow, Stable and Cookroom standing thereon, and situate, lying and being without the Fort Walls of Bombay, at or near Tardeo, the said piece of Land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 320, and containing by admeasurement 687 3/9 square yards, or little more or less, and bounded as follows: from the East by Foras Road; on the West and South by the Foras Ground of Jeehangeer Nusserwanjee Wadia, and on the North by the property of Luxumon Yadowjee, and the Bungalow is assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 20.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY, CARRIAGES, &c., AT BREACH CANDY.

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at Breach Candy, the valuable Household Furniture, Plates, Plated, Glass and Queen's Ware, Carriages, &c., &c., of a Gentleman (changing residence) the same consists of a set of Glass ware, Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Sets, Plated Curry Dishes Tea Sets, Cruet, Pickle Egg and Liquor Stands, Butter Pot, Set of Spoons and Forks, Waiters, handsomely Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Sofa, Chairs, Tables, Easy Chairs, Arm, Drawing-room, Rocking, Folding, and Reclining Chairs, Divan, Sofa, Ottoman and Reclining Couches, Tea Poys, Tea Caddy, Sidebo-rds, Hat Stand, Screens, Oblong Tables, and Tea Poys with Marble Slabs, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Presses, Mahogany, Cheval, and Toilet Glasses, a magnificent English Mahogany Almira, a handsome Marble Clock, showing days, months, Sun, &c., a pair of handsome large Pier Glasses in gilt frames, Plated 4, 4 and 6 light Hanging Argand Chandeliers, a pair of Plated five light Chandeliers, with Cut Shades, Pans and Drops, Plated Hanging, Table and Wall Argand Lamps with Drops, Plated Treble-branched Wallshades with Cut Shade, Pans, and Drops, Looking Glasses, a number of Engravings, in Maple and Gilt Frames, Figures and Vases under Domes, a large Musical Box playing six Tunes, largest English Dragget Carpets, two Iron Treasury Chests in them, one with Teakwood Cupboard.

AT 1 P.M.

An English-built Open Carriage with Lamps, Shaft, &c., an English-built four-seated Phaeton with Lamps, Shaft, &c. an English-built Mail Phaeton with Lamps, Shaft, &c. an Office Shigram, with Lamps Shaft, &c.

Catalogues to be published, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF SADDLERY, BOOTS, SHOES, SHOP FURNITURES, FIXTURES, LEASE OF THE PREMISES, &c. &c.

On MONDAY, the 2nd proximo and the following days, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the premises, in Meadow Street, Fort, the Stock in trade, Shop Furniture, &c., of Messrs. H. PRAT & Co., closing business. The same consist of Saddles and Bridles, of every description, Harness, (if any left on hand), Silver, Gold and Plain Mounted Riding Whips, Hunting and Driving Whips, Horse Clothing, Blankets, Brushes, and other Stable Tools, Riding and Driving Bits, Spurs, Harness and Shoe Blacking, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c.

Also the remainder of materials, Leather, Harness Furniture, Buckles of every sort and size, Bootmakers' and Harnessmakers' Tools, both new and second-hand Shop Fixtures and fitting, and other articles too numerous to mention.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

Also the unexpired lease of the premises now occupied by Messrs. H. Prat & Co.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Best Sherry in Quarts, at Rs. 20 per dozen,—sample bottle can be had for Rs. 1 18 annas Each.

BENNETT & Co.

No. 6, Pechot Street, Bombay 17th Feb., 1863.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 3 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply at the Godowns of GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—
RUM, of superior quality and strength, in Hogsheads and Butts. FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.
Bombay, 19th December 1862.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.—A light sound BURGUNDY, price reduced to Rs. 15 per dozen. *Apply to* Mr. CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT, BARTON & GUESTIER, BEYCHEVELLE CLARET, and RUINART PERE, and FILS CHAMPAGNE, just arrived.
MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.
Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bomb